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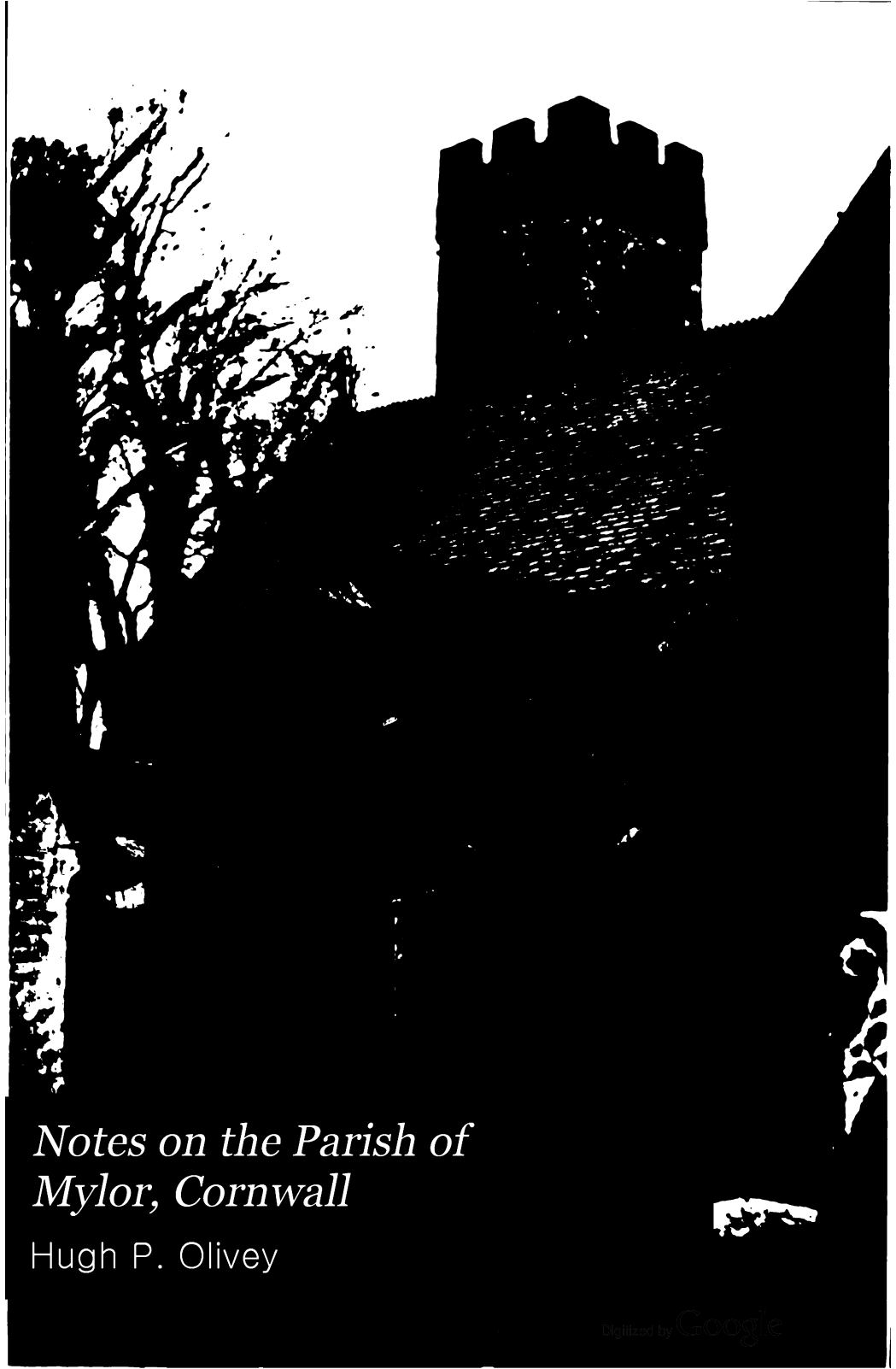
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*Notes on the Parish of
Mylor, Cornwall*

Hugh P. Olivey

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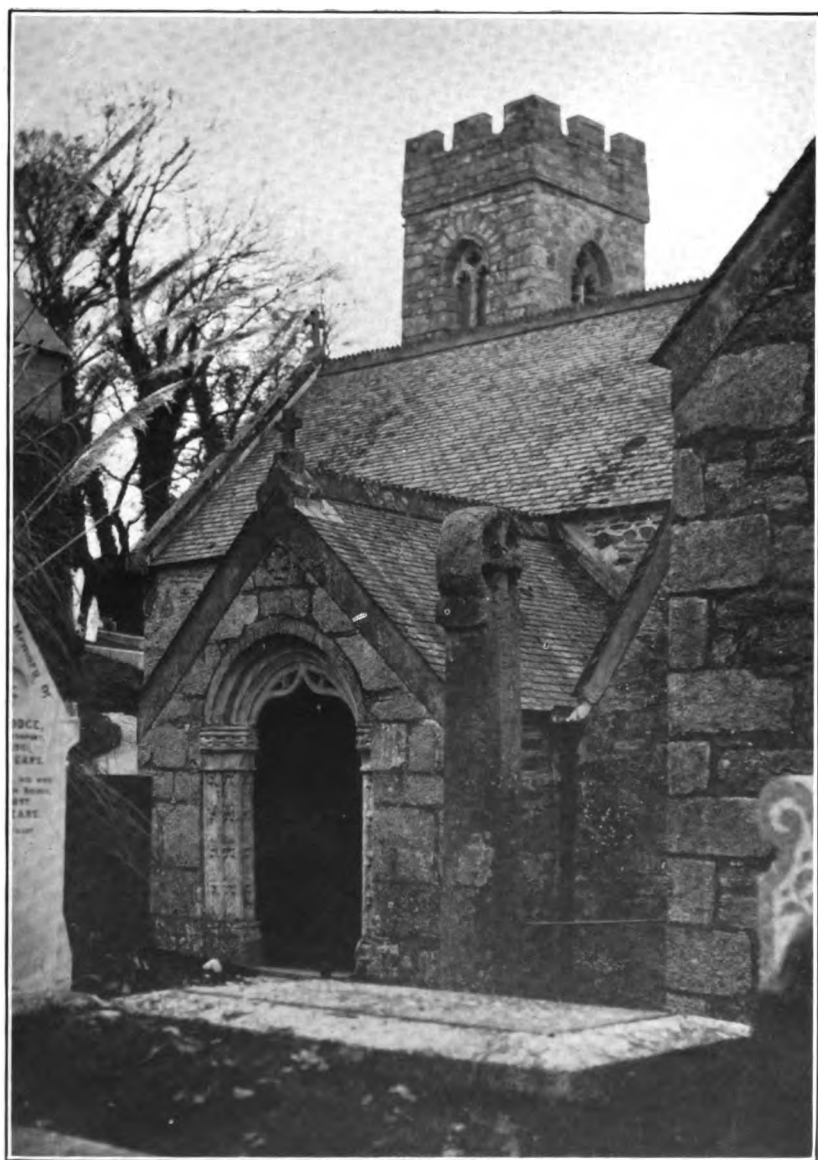
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NOTES ON THE PARISH OF MYLOR

no 88



MYLOR CHURCH.—SOUTH PORCH AND CROSS OF ST. MILORIS.

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**NOTES ON THE
PARISH OF MYLOR
CORNWALL.**

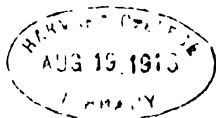
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Preface.



IT is usual to write something as a preface, and this generally appears to be to make some excuse for having written at all. In a preface to *Tom Poole and his Friends*—a very interesting book published a few years ago, by Mrs. Henry Sandford, in which the poets Coleridge and Wordsworth, together with the Wedgwoods and many other eminent men of that day figure,—the author says, on one occasion, when surrounded by old letters, note books, etc., an old and faithful servant remonstrated with her thus: “And what for?” she demanded very emphatically. “There’s many a hundred dozen books already as nobody ever reads.” Her book certainly justified her efforts, and needed no excuse. But what shall I say of this? What for do I launch this little book, which *only* refers to the parish of Mylor?

The great majority of us are convinced that the county of our birth is the best part of England, and if we are folk country-born, that our parish is the most favoured spot in it. With something of this idea prompting me, I have endeavoured to look up all available information and documents, and elaborate such by personal recollections and by reference to authorities. My object has been to convey the results in the simplest way possible with the least scientific display. There is much to be found in old parish books, and much more might have been found if better care had been taken of them. Meagre as they are, they may be said to be the foundation of this volume. Remote as this county is from the rest of England, and this parish in particular, many primitive customs still exist, whilst others have died out within the memory of some still living, but deserve to be recorded.

There have been numerous works and histories published relating to Cornwall. The earliest were Leland (1533), Norden (1584), Carew (1602), Hals and Tonkin contemporaneous (1655-1678), and, later, Polwhele and Davies Gilbert, who wrote respectively in 1806 and 1838. It is not every one who has access to these works, and I

have quoted largely from them, more particularly the two latter, where the subject required it. I am also much indebted to Mr. Thurstan C. Peter for his excellent and exhaustive work on Glasney College, and also for his pamphlet, *The Churches of Mylor and Mabe* ; and to Capt. Tremayne for the loan of his family records and for other information ; and last, but not least, to Sir J. Langdon Bonython for his careful revision of my notes relating to the early history of Carclew and the connection of his family with that estate, and several important additions to the same which have not hitherto been published.

H. P. O.

Mylor, 1907.

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NOTES ON MYLOR.

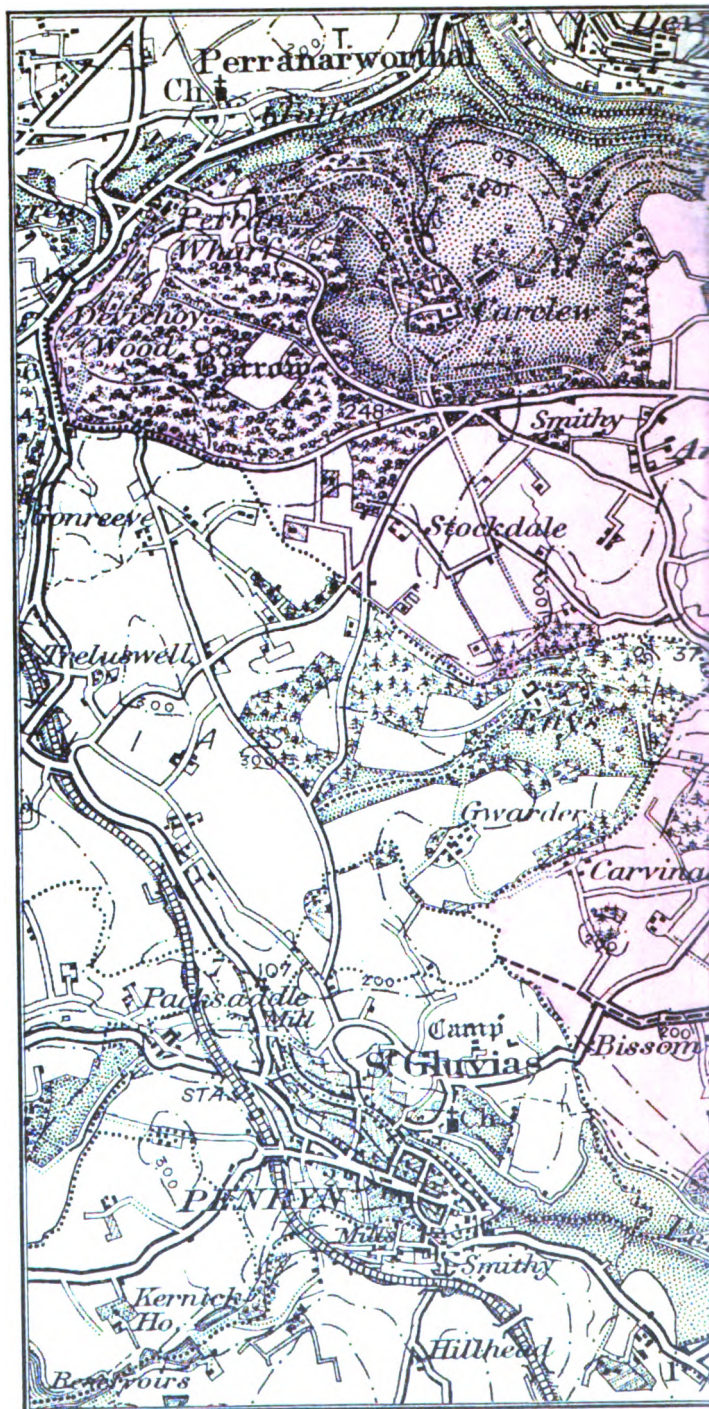
I.

Introductory and Topographical Description.



THE County of Cornwall is one of the most interesting and remarkable of the English counties. When we consider its geographical position and insular character, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel, except where it is nearly divided from Devonshire by the river Tamar ; its shores deeply traversed by creeks and sandy coves ; its rocky headlands and fertile valleys, producing scenery of the grandest character ; its mineral treasures and its fisheries ; there is little wonder that it has attracted the notice and commercial intercourse of foreign nations, of which some exist at the present day only in the pages of ancient history. There are consequently remnants in its ancient language and customs, and antiquities derived from such sources. From its remote position it was almost a kingdom of itself. It was called by the Romans "Damnonium," which included

part of Devonshire, and this continued to be the boundary until after the incursion of the Danes, who, with the Cornish, were defeated at Exeter by Athelstan in 937, when the Cornish boundary became limited to the line of the Tamar, which is said to have divided *England* from *Cornwall*. A branch of the Cornish passed over into Brittany, which was called Armorica (or in Cornish, Armoric, from *Armor*, a wave of the sea ; *Armoric*, a country situated on the sea). The Cornish, Welsh, and Armoric languages were very nearly allied, the names of persons and places being very similar in each. They were called Celtic as distinct from the Anglo-Britons. Cornwall retained for many centuries this original language in spite of the innovation of Phœnicians, Greeks and Romans, who were superseded by the Danes, Saxons and Normans. It was only natural that by frequent intercourse with these nations, they should have adopted certain of their customs and traces of their languages. The chief commodities of trade were fish, tin and copper. Although these few remarks refer to the county as a whole, they may to a very great extent be applicable to this parish of Mylor. The area of the county is about 1,356 square miles, or 868,220 acres, exclusive of the Scilly Isles. The population according to the last census was 322,571. It is divided into nine hundreds, namely, East, West, Powder and Kerryer in the southern, and Stratton, Lesnewith, Trigg, Pyder, and Penwith on the northern side.



Reproduced from the Ordnance map by permission of the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office.

SCALE
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile

MAP OF THE PA



ISH OF MYLOR

Stanford's Geog. Estab^s, London
 Parliamentary Boundary
 Flushing Ecclesiastical District

THE PARISH OF MYLOR.

This is situated in the deanery and hundred of Kirryer, which includes the most southern part of the county, and of which it is one of the most picturesque portions. It forms a peninsula, being bounded by water on all sides except where it joins the parishes of St. Gluvias and Perran-ar-Worthal.

On the east and south Mylor is separated from the town of Falmouth and the parish of Budock by the Falmouth harbour, on the south and towards the west by a creek which is navigable up to the borough of Penryn. Restronguet Creek washes its banks on the north and joins Mylor Pool as it flows east, and separates it from Feock. Mylor abounds in most delightful views, which are presented to the eye in every direction. The prospects are charmingly diversified with hill and dale, woodland scenery and land-locked peeps of water, with good cottages and villas, towers of churches, and many objects which render the landscape interesting. On the south side from the grounds of Trefusis it commands a view of the magnificent harbour of Falmouth, enlivened by the shipping of all nations, and round the point towards Mylor Church is seen the Carrick Road, or King's Road, and beyond it St. Just-in-Roseland (or, as it should be, *Rosland*), and here the river Fal (or Vale), after its winding course from Truro and various creeks, flows into the sea between the castles of Pendennis and St.

Mawes, and from here also are seen the house and grounds of Trelissick and Porthgidden, and the venerable tower of St. Michael Penkivel Church, elevated above the surrounding woods which adorn Tregothnan. At the extreme north are the woods of Carclew, and on part of the western border those of Enys. The chief part of the population, which at the last census amounted to 2,147, are contained in the town of Flushing (formerly called Nankersey), which faces Falmouth and the picturesque village of Mylor Bridge, situated at the head of the Mylor Creek. These places are about a mile-and-half distant from each other, and form an almost equi-angular triangle with the church, which is situated on the eastern side of the parish, close to the sea, on the entrance to Mylor Creek, and is about four miles distant from the north-western boundary. Lofty elm trees surround the churchyard, which also contains two magnificent specimens of yew, these are very ancient, and cast their shadows far and wide over the tombs of bygone parishioners whose remains rest beneath their branches; one of them measures 180 feet in circumference. New portions of burial ground have been added to the churchyard in recent years, namely, in 1866 and 1871, the gift of the Admiralty to the parishioners of Mylor, and contiguous to this piece of ground is a plot for the burial of persons who die on the sea, and which was also their gift in 1846. Deeds relating to these are preserved with other parish documents. The church was carefully restored in 1870.

The whole parish comprises by actual measurement, 3,596 acres, three of which is water, thirty-four tidal water, and 259 of foreshore.

The tithable lands measure 3,030*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.*, woods, 479*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.*, waste and roads, 50*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.*, and the church and old churchyard, 3*r.* 38*p.* To this was added in 1866, 2*r.* 14*p.*, and a further addition in 1871, 2*r.* 3*p.*, making a total of church and churchyard, 2*a.* 0*r.* 15*p.* The annual gross value is £9,007 16*s.* 9*d.*; rateable value of buildings, etc., £4,930 4*s.* 10*d.*; of agricultural land, £2,648 17*s.* 6*d.*; the assessable value, £6,254 13*s.* 7*d.*; the rate at one shilling in the pound, £293 5*s.* The population in 1901 was 2,147, namely, in Mylor, 1,297, in Flushing, 858; males, 1,008, females, 1139; inhabited houses, 739.

The following are the numbers since 1801 :

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1801—1,665. | 1841—2,568. | 1881— |
| 1811—1,897. | 1851—2,205. | 1891—2,238. |
| 1821—2,193. | 1861—2,201. | 1901—2,147. |
| 1831—2,647. | 1871—2,389. | |

The living, to which is attached a residence and glebe of fourteen acres, is an undischarged vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop of Truro.

The tithes are commuted at £620, namely, to the vicar, £215, and to the lay impropriator, Lord Clinton, £405. The church is dedicated to St. Melor, or Meloris, hence the name of the parish.

This St. Melor, or Meloris, is reputed to have been the son of Melianus, Duke of Cornwall, and is said to have been slain for embracing Christianity, August 28, A.D. 411, by his pagan

brother-in-law, Rinaldus, or Remigius, who first cut off Milor's right hand, then his left leg, and finally his head.

The festival day, therefore, was anciently kept on the day of his death, according to the calendar of the ancient British church. A massive granite cross has been erected to his memory, measuring 17ft. 6ins. in length. This was discovered buried head downwards on the spot where tradition says St. Meliorus was slain and buried, A.D. 411. It has been re-erected in the supposed original position on the eastern side of the south porch. It is inserted seven feet in the ground. The shaft is square, being sixteen inches at the bottom, and fifteen inches at the top.

The parish consists chiefly of freehold land, held by the lords of the manors much as it has been for ages past, namely, those of Carclew and Restranguet, of Trefusis and Tregew, and a small manor of Mylor. The old semi-feudal system therefore continues, every tenement is part and parcel of the lord's demesne or service, either on lease for lives or on lease for a term of years. The old system of lives however, is giving way to leases, but unfortunately for short periods, consequently there is little encouragement to erect substantial buildings and make improvements. There are a few lands outside these manors mentioned. Trevisom, on the Penryn Creek, formerly the property of the bishops of Exeter, and purchased from them by T. W. Reed, Esq. The mansion is now owned by the Bishop of

Ripon, and the farm until recently owned by the representatives of Mr. Reed. Great Wood, on the north-east side of Mylor Creek, is the residence of J. Gregory Bond, Esq. Francis G. Enys, Esq., also owns a considerable portion of land on the western side, adjoining Enys, having acquired it, in exchange, of the manor of Mylor a few years ago.

II.

Climate, Place-Names.



YLOR is noted as being one of the most sheltered and healthy spots in the County of Cornwall. The air is pleasant and genial. The summers are usually cool, and the strong winds which frequently blow from the Atlantic have a purifying and health-giving influence. The winters are mild, and snow seldom lies more than two or three days. A very dry summer is a very rare thing, and when other parts of England are suffering from drought, this part of Cornwall has no reason to complain. The saltness of the air, caused by the sea surroundings, is unfavourable to some trees and shrubs, particularly near the shore and having a western aspect ; on the other hand, others like it, such as euonymus, escallonia macrantha, etc., and flourish well. Sub-tropical plants do well, and dracænas, eucalyptus, geraniums, calceolarias, solanums, etc., survive the winters and grow to a great height. The town of Flushing in particular is highly favoured in this respect, and has gained

the title of the English Riviera.¹ Polwhele notes the longevity of the inhabitants, and adds : " John Allen died in 1799, aged 98, and Henry Short in 1803, aged 96." Many other instances of longevity are found in the parish registers.

The same author, speaking of the climate of Cornwall generally, comments on some of the lines of the following from Armstrong's *Art of Preserving Health*, which, being applicable here, is given more fully.

" In quest of sites avoid the mournful plain
Where osiers thrive and trees that love the lake ;
Where many lazy, muddy rivers flow ;
Nor for the wealth of all the Indies roll,
Fix near the marshy margin of the main
For from the humid soil and wat'ry reign
Eternal vapours rise.
Skies such as these let every mortal shun
Who dreads the dropsy, palsy or the gout,
Tertian, corrosive scurvy, or moist catarrh."

He proceeds : " But the Cornish need not fear the miasmata of 'mournful plains or marshes.' Whatever may be said of 'the dropsy or the gout,' our situation exempts us in a great measure from the ague."

Notwithstanding this panegyric of Mr. Polwhele, although ague may now be a thing of the

1. In a reprint of articles now being given weekly in the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, entitled "A Hundred Years Ago," is the following : " The attraction of the mild winter enjoyed on the southern shores of Cornwall is rapidly extending. The effect is a considerable increase of visitors. It is no uncommon thing to meet with noblemen even at the assemblies of the little village of Flushing, which it must be confessed are always attended by elegant company."

The "Tres" were the agricultural spots on plains; the "Pens" the more remarkable hill pastures.

And also another, rather more extended :

"By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer (or Car) and Pen
You may know most Cornish men."

Tre means a town, a place, a gentleman's seat.

Ros or Res = a valley.

Pol = a pool, sometimes a top.

Lan = a church or an enclosure.

Caer or Car = a town or castle.

Pen = the head or top.

These are well known, and it will only be necessary to give a few examples of each.

Trelew = the dwelling by the pool or lake.

Trefusis = the walled or entrenched town.

Trenoweth or Tregoweth = the new town or dwelling.

Trevisson or Trevissan = the lower town.

Tresise = the place of corn.

Restronguet or Restrongas (res or ros, a valley; tron, a nose; gas, deep) = The valley with the deep promontory; (or if gas or gus, wood—with the woody promontory).

Polglase, Polglaz = the green top or green pool (now "The Woodlands.")

Polscatha (scath, skath, skatha, a boat) = the pool for boats. (This from an old map is the name of the beach under the church field).

Lan-hay = the churchyard.

Lan-yon (Lan-eithon)=The furzy enclosure, the furzy croft.

Car-sausen=the castle of the Saxons.

Carvossa, Corvossa (voza and voran, pl. voz or vore, a ditch)=the entrenched castle or fort. (Vore is a word used in ploughing).

Pengilly (Kelli)=the head of the grove or hazel grove.

Pentrelew or Pentrelooe=the house at the head or above Trelew.

Penryn=the head of the river, channel, or promontory.

Pendennis=the head or chief man's castle.

Pen-werris, Penguares=the green or flourishing head.

Besides these examples there are many others distinctly Cornish in this parish, which will explain themselves as to situation, etc.

Crug or Cruc is a barrow or ancient burying place, hence Carclew, anciently Crugglew and Crucclew (clu, cluth, a ditch or fence), the enclosures by the barrows.

Cregoes on Trefusis=the barrows, the burial places. The position of old Mylor church town.

Crockagodna=the burial place of the chief.

Park (Parc, Pairc) is a field or an enclosure. It continually occurs in the names of Cornish fields. We have it in Carclew in combination with gwarra or wartha (higher), and gwalla or walla (lower).

Park-wartha=the higher field.

Park-woolla=the lower field.

Park-coose = the field in the wood.

Park-an-hipple (?) otherwise the grass field.

On Carclew is a field called Croft Danger, probably from Danger or D'Angers, former owners.

We have also :

Park-an-hale = the moorfield.

Park morra = the field by the sea.

Park cover = with the brook or spring of water.

Comfort (com-fort, coom-ford, cwm-fordh, cuum-vordh, cum-vor) = the great road or pass between the hills.

Bellair (?) = from beler, water-cresses.

Nantrelooe = the house in the valley by the pool or lake.

Darloe (from dar, oak) = the oak pool.

Nankersey = the winding valley.

Carvynack or Carvinack = the castle dwelling near the sea.

Penoweth = the head of the new town.

Tregosreath = the wood town by the sand or sea-shore.

Trevithon = the town among the trees, the meadow town.

Trevethen = the bird's town.

Cosawsen = the Saxon's town.

Crownick = the dwelling at the cross.

Vycoose (wood) = the wood by the river.

Hallancoose moor = the wood by the moor enclosure.

Goonreath = the sandy downs.

Lawithick = the enclosure with trees by the creek.

Trengrouses ten^t = the smith's tenement.

Halwyn = the white or fair town.

Byssam = (? Bis-soe) = the birches or the bottom.

Portloe = the port or harbour by the pool.

Tregatreath = the dwelling on the sand or sea-shore.

Tresellick = the house with an open view.

Tregenna or Tregenow (Tregunwith) = the dwelling at the mouth or entrance.

Trelisick = a dwelling on the broad creek or the town on the enclosed water.

Landeria (? dar, an oak, pl. deru) = the enclosure of oaks.

In an old rate made in 1754 (see Appendix A), which appears to be made on the basis of one penny in the pound, most of the names mentioned are given. This was the usual way of making the assessment, and as many rates were collected as were necessary. This rate is also of interest as showing the position of the old church town, and gives the names of the occupiers at that period.

III.

Description of Mylor from old authorities.



THE Domesday book, which contains the particulars of a survey ordered by William the Conqueror in the year 1084, does not contain any direct account of Mylor, but there is a slight reference which may apply to it under "Mabe."

Leland gives a very early description of this district in his *Itinerary* which was made in the year 1533 :

"There lyith a little cape or foreland within the haven a mile dim., almost again Mr. Kiligrewe's house, called Penfusus. Betwixt this cape and Mr. Kiligrew's house one great arme of the haven runnith up to Penrine toun—Penrine three good miles from the very entry of Falmouth haven, and two miles from Penfusus. There dwellith an auncient gentleman called Trefusus at this point of Penfusus.

"One Walter (Brounscombe), Bishop of Ex-

cestre, made yn a more called Glesnith in the bottom of a park of his at Penrine a Collegiate Church with a provost and xij prebendaries and other ministers. This college is strongly wallid and incastilled having three strong towers and gunnes at the but of the creeke. Good wood about the south and west syde of Penrine. Betwixt the point of land of Trefusis and the point of Restrorget wood is Milor creek, and there is St. Milor's church, and beyond the church is a good rode for shippes. Milor creke goith up a mile. Good wood in Restrorget. The next creck beyond the point in Strorget wood is caullid Restrorget, and going ij miles into the land it brekith into two armes ; and St. Feock's church standeth in the land betwixt."

CAREW'S DESCRIPTION.

Carew, in his survey, published in the year 1602, speaking of Falmouth and its harbour, says :

"The river Fala falling here into the seas wide-gaping mouth, hath endowed it with that name" ; then comparing the advantages of Plymouth against Falmouth, says : "so Falmouth braggeth that a hundred sayle may anker within his circuite and no one of them see the other's top which Plymouth cannot equall" ; and after describing the castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes, and the residence of Sir John Killigrew at Arwenacke : "Somewhat above Arenwacke, Trefuses point diuideth the harbour, and yeeldeth a seuerall

ankering place on eche side thereof; the one called Carrack rode the other King's rode. The Promontory is possessed and inhabited by a gentleman of that name, who suitably to his name giueth three Fusils for his coat in this sort : A. a cheuron between three fusils S. He married the coheire of Gaurigan and M. Wil Godolphin, late younger brother to Sir Frauncis, her other sister."

Of Carclew, he says : " Upon another creeke on the same side Carclew hath (after the Cornish maner) welneere metamorphesed the name of Master Bonithon his owner, into his owne.¹ He married the daughter of Vivian, his father of Killigrew, his grandfather of Erisy, and beareth A. a cheuron between three floures de luce S."

TONKIN'S DESCRIPTION.

Tonkin, who wrote his history about 1730 (1692-1739), gives a very full description of Mylor. His MS. is said to be a copy of Hals', who wrote a little before, but whose work was never published, and that relating to Mylor is said to be lost, but under "Mabe," however, Hals makes mention of Mylor as follows :

"For the name (Mabe) it is plain Cornish, Mab or Mabe being a son, and in this place either to be construed in reference to Milorus (son of Melianus, king or duke of Cornwall), who lies buried in Milor churchyard, and who was lord of this place

1. This refers to the custom of taking the surname from the estate.

or had some jurisdiction over it, as Milor church at this day hath in spirituals over Mabe to which it is considered as annexed.

“At the time of the Norman Conquest the district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Tremiloret, *i.e.* Milor’s town. In the Inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, into the value of Cornish benefices, *Ecclesia de Sancto Milore in decanatu de Kerryer cum Sacillo* (that is to say with this Church or Chapel) was rated at £6 13s. 4d. In Wolsey’s Inquisition, 1521, Milor la Vabe, or Mabe, is valued at £16 15s. 0d.¹ The patronage in the Bishop of Exon, the incumbent———. Now Milor-la-Vabe is either Milor’s son’s place, or a corruption of Milor-ha-Vabe, *i.e.* Milor and Mabe, or Milor and son.”

Tonkin further says, under Mylor :

“Mylor lyes in the Hundred of Kerrier, and has to the West Gluvyas, to the North St. Piran Arworthal, with Carnan and Restranguet Creeks, to the East and South Mylor Pool and Falmouth Harbour. The saint that gives name to this parish is Meliorus, the son of Melianus, D. of Cornwall, who, being secretly made a Christian, was so maliced by Renaldus his Pagan Brother-in-law, that he first cut off his right hand, then his left leg, and at last his head, about A.D. 411, whose body being buried in this church, by the miracles reported to be done at his tomb, procur’d

1. In a later valuation of benefices by John Ecton, published in 1728, it is given as Milour and Lavapper, is valued in the king’s books £16 13s. 0d., as a living remaining in charge, and yearly tenths £1 13s. 6d.

the reputation of a Saint to his memory. In An. 1291, this church cum Sinar was valued at vii. xiii. iiij*l.*, being about that time appropriated to the College of Glassney. This Church is a Vicaridge valued in the King's books £16 15*s.* 0*d.* The Patronage in the Bishop of Exeter. The Incumbent Mr. Francis St. Barb.¹ The Impropriation of the sheaf in Robert Trefusis, Esq.

"I shall, according to my proposed method, begin my account of this Parish with the most Westerly Estate in it.

"The Barton of Carclew, which I find antiently written Crueglew and Crueclew—Crug or Cruc is the same with Crig, a Barrow—and Clu I judge to be an abbreviation of Cluth, a Ditch, Hedge, or Fence, an enclosure, so as to signify the Inclosures by the Barrows, of which there are severall in the joyning Commons. This Cruclu, for the easier pronounciation, has been soften'd to Carclew, as it is now written.

"The first owner of this Place which I can meet with (Herald's Office) is Dangers (or D'Aungers), who married Margery the Daür of Barthol Seneschall (whose arms were the same as Seriseaux, arg^t a saltire sable betw. 12 cherries slipped proper). He flourished, as I guess, in the Reign of Hen. II (1154). Rob^t de Cardinam, by a Deed without a Date, w^h as well as I can read it runs in these words, 'Sciانت enucti, etc., etc.' (*vide* MS.) (Rob^t de Cardinan to Ric. Dangers Cruegleu and Penguer) which Robert de Cardinan

1. Francis St. Barb was vicar from 1701 to 1740.

I take it to be the same with him who the 6 Ric. I held 71 Knights' fees in this County, whereof the Manor of Restronguet must be one ; for Carclew was held for many years after of that manor. In which family of D'angeros or D'Angers (who by their matches seem to have been Gentlemen of considerable note) it continued till the beginning of the reign of Hen. IV (1399), when James D'Aungers of this Place by Isabell his wife the Daür of Sir Robert Cardinan, Kt., had only two Daürs and Heirs, Margaret married to David Renaudin of Arworthal, and Isabell to Richard Bonithon, 2^d son of Simon Bonithon, of Bonithon. This Barton fell to the s^d David Rinaudin's share, for to Him (12 Hen. IV, 1411) Will^m Bodrugan, L^d of the Manor of Restrongas, Grants and to his Heirs for ever, All his Mëss, L^{ds} and Tenem^{ts} in Villa de Nansconabo, etc. The s^d W^m Bodrugan grants to John Renaudin of Arworthall (son of the s^d David) and his H^m for ever, All his Mëss, Lands and Ten^{mts} in Villis de Crugelew Dangerus, Polfenton, Penguer wartha, Penguer wollas, and Chybate cum þtinent, Paying 6^s K^t suit to Court at Restrongas, etc. hiis testibus Symone Killigrew, Riço Carnsyow, Thoma Durand, Johe Penhal and aliis. Dat apud Crugellew Dangerus die Mercurii post fest nat. Dñe Anno Regni Regis Henrici quint post conquest Angliæ quarto. 1417, which John Renaudin dying soon after without issue This Barton with the whole estate of Dangers (then valued at 500*l*. per ann.) came to Richard Bonython and Isabell his wife. Henry Bodrugan,

Esq^r and James Bonython (son and H. of the s^d Rich. and Isabell) Grant to James Kelway Captno All their lands, etc., in Nansconabo juxta Careclew Dangers, Paying to the s^d Henry Bodrugan his H^m etc. one Pair of white Gloves (Note.—A white glove was Bodrugan's crest) at M̄mas y^{ty} for all Se^rv, etc., dat apud Brodrugan 10 die Julii 10 Edw. IV, 1470. Wth s^d Lands the s^d James Kelway Clerk reconveys to the s^d Ja. Bonython 10 Aug., 12 Edw. IV. Henry Bodrugan, Esq., releaseth to the s^d Jam. Bonython and his H^m for ever, All Rents, claim, etc., in Nansconabo juxta Careclew Dangers, then in the s^d Ja. Bonython's peaceable possession, etc., dat apud Bodrugan 28 Septem., 12 Edw. IV, 1472. From which deeds I gather that neither Cardinan or Bodrugan had any right in Careclew, or rather its app^t Nansconabo in particular, in right of their manor of Restranguet but as Lords Paramount for which they claim'd suit of Court, Rent, etc., which the s^d Henry Bodrugan releas'd to the s^d James Bonython by the last recited Deed, ever since which Careclew has been discharged, and so continueth to this day from any dependence on Restranguet, for which reason I have not treated of it in that mannor, of which more under.

“As for the Pedigree of the Bonythons and particular acc^t of them, see my Fol. B^m Vol. 2, p. . I shall only add here that the last of them, Rich^d Bonython, Esq^r, a very worthy Gentleman, died July 31, 1697,¹ in the 45th year

1. See monument in Mylor Church, and extract from Will, Appendix B.

of his age, leaving by Honora his wife, Daūr of Sir Tho. Heale of Fleet, Bar^t, and relict of Sir Gregory Stockmore, K^t, one only Daūr and Heir, *Jane*, married the year following to Sam. Kempe, eldest son and Heir to James Kempe of Penryn, Esq., which s^d Samuel Kempe dyed without issue Octob. 20, 1728, leaving the s^d Barton and some small part of the Antient Lands (for he had sold off the rest in his lifetime) to his s^d Widow, who now resideth here. A Lady who for her many virtues, Beauty and other accomplishments, deserveth a much better fortune in every respect than she had the good luck to meet with. The said Mr. Kempe built a noble house here, which he did not live to finish, and had laid such a plan for Avenues, Gardens, etc., as when brought to perfection would have made it one of the pleasantest seats in the County.

“There has been much Tin on this Barton, and perhaps would still turn to good account if a deep Adit were brought in to unwater the bottoms. As also a pretty good load of Antimony, not wrought at present, or, I believe, not worth the while.

“The arms of Dangers, as painted in the old glass windows at Carclew, were Sable, a Chevron Betw. 3 Flowers de Luce, Arg^t. The arms of Bonithon, Arg^t a Chev. Betw. 3 Flow. de Luce Sable. But they likewise gave, as painted in the Old Hall there, Sable, a Chev. Betw. 3 Pelicans feeding their young ones in their nests, Arg^t.

THE MANOR OF RESTRONGET.

"This manor joins Carclew. It was formerly written Restrongas and I take the sense of the word to be Res, Ros, or Rose, a valley ; trong, a nose, used in the same sense as we use ness from the French for land jutting into the sea ; and gas or guys, deep ; so as to signify altogether, the valley with the deep promontory or point of land. William de Bodrigan was lord of the manor in the 12th of Henry IV (1411) and that family possessed it 'till the beginning of the reign of Henry VII (1509) when on the attainder of Bodrigan it was given to William Trevanion in which family it still continues,¹ John Trevanion

1. The name of Trevanion like so many more appears to have disappeared from Cornwall, the representatives in the male line having died out. In the list of Cornish gentlemen given by Norden in the reign of James I, he enumerates five families of this name. In the churchyard of Ramsbury, Wiltshire, is a granite monument inscribed to the memory of Susannah Trevanion, widow of J. J. B. Trevanion, of Caerhayes, no doubt a descendant of the above John. The lady in question was a sister of Baroness Burdett Coutts, who erected the monument in conjunction with Hugh Charles Trevanion, her step grandson. The extinct Cornish families form a numerous list ; Norden enumerates many in his time, besides the above ; there were twelve seats of the Arundels, and names the following as being extinct : the Carminnows, Granvilles, Mohuns, Champernons, Bodrugans, Killigrews, Bevills, Godolphins, Tregains, Tonkins, Scawans, Roscorrocks, Roskymers, Preads, Robartes, Eriseys, Bonithons, Arweniks and others.

Commenting on the decay of so many Cornish families, Dr. Borlase beautifully says : "The most lasting families have only their seasons more or less of a certain constitutional strength. They have their spring and summer sunshine glare, their wane, decline and death ; they flourish and shine perhaps for ages ; at last they sicken, their light grows pale, and at a crisis, when the offsets are withered and the whole stock is blasted, the whole tribe disappears, and leaves the world as they have done Cornwall. There are limits ordained for everything under the sun ; man will not abide in honour. Of all human vanities family pride is one of the weakest. Reader go thy way ; secure thy name in the book of life where the page fades not nor the title alters nor expires ; leave the rest to heralds and the parish register."

of Carhays Esq. being the present lord thereof. In the village of Restronget have lived in lease for several generations a younger branch of the Leys of Ponacumb.

“There is a passing boat kept here, it being the post road, and by much the nearest cut from Falmouth to Truro and the East called Restronget Passage.

“A part of the Bishop’s manor of Penryn extends into this Parish.

MANOR OF TREFUSIS AND TREGOSE.

“Trefusis saith the Editor of Camden in the additional part, p. 22, signifies a walled town or fortified place. This hath been the seat of an eminent family of the same name ever since the Conquest if not before.

“The present possessor thereof is Robert Trefusis Esq. a young gentleman of great hopes who is yet unmarried. These gentlemen led away by a false notion (with many others) of being of French extraction, have given, in allusion to the supposed meaning of their name in the language of that country, for their Arms, Argent a chevron between three fusees, or wharrow spindles, sable.

“The house is extremely pleasant by its situation and would be much more so were it built a little higher up. To the south of the house is a fine grove and a walk, at the end of which is a pleasure house, built by this gentleman’s father, from whence there is a very beautiful prospect.

“Adjoining to Trefusis is Nankersy, that is the winding valley, from ceirsie, to twist or wind about. This place by a lease from the Trefusises has been for two or three generations the seat of a younger branch of the Littletons of Lanhidrock ; the late owner William Littleton, Gent. died a bachelor in the year 1734, and by his decease the estate is fallen into the lord’s hands. The arms of Littleton are Argent, a chevron between three escallops Sable. On this Nankersy hath been lately built by the Dutchmen a considerable town, called by them Flushing, after a town of the same name in Zealand, by which name it is now generally known. And had these Dutchmen had the continuing of the town they would have made it in some measure to resemble its namesake, by digging a canal to discharge all sorts of merchandise through the middle of it, there being a large marsh adjoining that seemed by nature to have been placed for that purpose, but as it is, though there are some good houses there, the whole is without any order, contrivance or regularity. The late Samuel Trefusis Esq. was at no small expense in levelling the place, the building quays etc. for loading or unloading the vessels, and could he have settled the packet boats here for which it lies far better than Falmouth, the water being deeper, and they all lying before it, Flushing would soon have been a place of great resort, but having failed in that, the town is now falling to decay and many of the houses of which it consists are uninhabited.

THE MANOR OF MYLOR.¹

"A small lordship which takes its name from the Parish and in which the church is situated so that probably the churchyard and glebe were taken out of it by the gift of some former proprietor, although the fact is now forgotten. The present lord of this manor is Martin Lister Killigrew Esq. an adopted heir to Sir Peter Killigrew. The Church is situated at the South East of the Parish near that branch of the Falmouth haven called Mylor Pool. It is but a small building, consisting of a nave, one aisle of the same length, with a handsome north cross aisle belonging to Carclew ; and a little distance from the West is a low square campanile covered with slate, in which are three bells."

1. In the notice of Glasney College it will be seen that by an Ordinance dated 9th May, 1353, in addition to ordaining a perpetual vicar the bishop with the consent of the provost assigned to the vicar of Mylor for the time being a messuage adjoining the cemetery of the church with land measuring at least ten acres. This corresponds to the present glebe before the gift of Richard Bonithon. This manor was held by the Killigrews under the St. Aubyn's as a parcel of the manor of Kymyel. It afterwards became the property of Lord Wodehouse, whose representative, John Wodehouse, first earl of Kimberley, sold it to J. S. Enys, Esq., of Enys, who became the owner about the year 1850. He has since exchanged it (with the exception of a piece of wood) with Lord Clinton, for a portion of land near his own estate of Enys.

IV.

The Martyrdom of St. Miloris, Cornish Saints, Churchyard Cross, Parish Feasts, the "Mayor of Mylor."



THE legend relating to St. Miloris appears to be one among many memorable events which occurred in the fourth century, and numerous are the saints reported about that period to have migrated into Cornwall, amongst others St. Piran, St. Patrick, St. Austel, St. Iia, the two latter giving their names to St. Austell and St. Ives. It is stated by Leland that most of our saints came from Ireland between the years 423 and 432. We are assured on the best authority that many of the heathen temples were then converted into churches. The church of this parish may have been such a temple until about the time of the martyrdom of St. Miloris. There is little doubt they were first of all built of wood. "There was a time (says Venerable Bede) when there was not a stone church in the land, but the custom was to build

them of wood." It is beyond question that the first church in England, that of Glastonbury, was built of wattle. Under the regulation of the Saxons they were built of stone. There appears to be no trace of Saxon work here, the earliest appears to be Norman. The Normans, after the Conquest, appear to have introduced not only their architecture with its semi-circular arches, massive pillars, and zigzag ornament, but their own Caen stone, which was both beautiful and durable. Vast quantities of this stone were imported into Cornwall, as well as other parts of England, from Caen in Normandy.

Polwhele writes: "The site of our parish churches was probably that of pagan temples. Here too were encampments, since the ancients used to form their entrenchments near their temples, if no inconvenience in the situation prevented it." What can be more probable than that the ancient temple and church at the Cregoes, the old church town, was so, in the vicinity of Trefusis, the walled or entrenched town? of which more hereafter.

The consecration of ground adjoining churches as places of burial is not so ancient as this. It took place on the application of Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 750), to the Pope on the subject: "till which time the dead were never buried in cities or towns, much less in churches, but in common fields or orchards." "Barrows continued to be used even until the twelfth century," and "spots on hills or plains entirely un-

The parish of Thorncombe here spoken of is in the extreme part of Devon near Axminster. Here is an instance of how writers on Hagiography differ. Tonkin says of St. Mellion : "I take this parish as well as Mullion in Kerrier to take its name from its tutelar saint, Melania." Mr. Davies Gilbert says : "It is much more probable that this church is dedicated to Melletus the first Bishop of London and third Archbishop of Canterbury, than to an obscure African lady. Bede has given various particulars of this eminent person : 'He led a second body of missionaries in aid of the great St. Austin and the *conversion of a Pagan temple into a christian church* since expanded into St. Paul's Cathedral, and also the foundation of Westminster Abbey is imputed to him. He died in the year 624.'"

The writer of the article though similarly describing the saint did not appear to know there was such a place as Mylor, and mistook St. Mellion for it.

The church of Linkinhorne in Cornwall is also dedicated to St. Miloris.

CHURCHYARD CROSS.

In a description of the restoration, probably written by the Rev. J. W. Murray, the cross is thus mentioned : "At the commencement of the church restoration a granite post which had long done duty as a flying buttress against the south wall of the church had to be removed ; on cleaning away the earth in which it was deeply embedded

it was discovered to be a ponderous monolith, granite cross of the 'round headed' type, 17 feet 6 in. in length. On each face of the head is a Greek cross with a central boss, enclosed within a circular rim; the incisions between the arms on both sides are so deep as to cause it to be a near approach to a 'four holed' cross. The shaft is ornamented with concentric rings and marginal lines." It now stands 10ft. 9in. above the surface.

PARISH FEASTS.

The Parish Feasts still celebrated in Cornwall are probably as ancient as the dedication of the churches. These feasts were originally kept on the saints' day to whose memory the church was dedicated. Among the list of feasts to be observed, and *no others*, according to the order of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragans about the year 1380, after enumerating the ordinary feast days adds, "the dedication of parochial churches and the days of the saints to whose honour they are dedicated." Nothing seems more appropriate than our keeping such days as remind us of the annual recurrence of particular events. As we keep our festivals of Christmas and Easter, or as birthdays have for ages past been celebrated in honour of living persons, so, after, the decease of those to whom we are indebted for our spiritual light and hopes, become epochs of observance with joy and gladness. Churches were dedicated to their memories, and festivals instituted which have survived to the present day. These festival days or

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feast days were anciently kept as a general holiday, and in most parishes a house was provided, held by the parish, called the "Church House," to this often belonged brewing and cooking utensils. They were sometimes called wakes, revels, or ales, as Church Ales, Whitsuntide Ales, etc., and were sometimes made the means of raising parish funds for repairing of churches, building of bridges, etc.

These "ales" existed from very early times. People in financial straits would hold a bid-ale (biddan means to beg), where ale was sold at a profit and money collected. Bride-ales were means of starting newly married couples in their housekeeping. Bridal presents have now taken their place. According to the calendar of the ancient British church, the saint's day of St. Miloris is fixed for the 28th August, that being the date of his martyrdom, and that was anciently the date for keeping the Mylor feast, which has been changed to the nearest Sunday to October 25th. At the Reformation, one reason for the change of date of these holidays was their interference with the harvest. Convocation, in 1536, did away with all holidays which fell in harvest time (with a few exceptions), and appointed the first Sunday in October to be kept as the feast of dedication for all churches (*Perry Church History*, II, 146; *Wilkins' Concilia*, III, 823-4; see Appendix C). This revolutionary edict was confirmed by Cardinal Pole in his *Reformatio Angliæ*, "By old custom of this realm we appoint the first Sunday in October for the feast of foundation of

all churches." The wakes and revels were disapproved of about the beginning of the seventeenth century, as being superstitious and tending to revelry.

The parish feast day is still kept in most parishes, although the sports of hurling, wrestling, and other pastimes peculiar to the Cornish are in most places discontinued.

"MAYOR OF MYLOR."

Amongst curious old customs, the following, in which Mylor is mentioned, is recorded by G. L. Gomme in his book *The Village Community*. He gives it as an example amongst others which occur in England, and some in Cornwall, of the election of a village officer upon some special day, and independently of the recognised officials. This officer was generally known as the mock-mayor. Such elections took place at St. Germans, Lostwithiel, on Halgaver Moor near Bodmin, and at Polperro, and he describes them as being the survival of some ancient and now forgotten ceremony, which once had a significance, the force of which is now lost. They were remarkable only for their rude and rough nature, and a wild and riotous freedom of the villagers. Mr. Gomme says: "The ceremony of choosing a mock-mayor was also observed at Penryn (near Falmouth), but it took place in the autumn, on a day in September or October when hazel nuts were ripe, and 'nutting day' was kept by the children and poor people. The journeymen tailors went from Penryn and

Falmouth to Mylor parish, on the opposite side of the river Fal. There they made choice of the wittiest among them to fill that office.¹ His title was the 'Mayor of Mylor.' When chosen he was borne in a chair upon the shoulders of four strong men from his 'goode towne of Mylor' to his 'ancienne borough of Penryn.' He was preceded by torch-bearers and two town sergeants, in gowns and cocked hats, with cabbages instead of maces, and surrounded by a guard armed with staves. Just outside Penryn he was met by a band of music which played him into the town. Bonfires were lighted and fireworks set off soon after dark. It was popularly supposed that this choosing of a mock-mayor was permitted by a clause in the town charter." This is not the case.

1. Another account says the oldest tailor's apprentice. This custom has been carried out within the recollection of persons now living.

V.

Industries and Old Customs.

In the Dairy, Agricultural Processes, Harvest Operations, Baking, Mining, etc.



THE chief industry in this parish is that of agriculture, although from its position on the sea coast a great number of its inhabitants are called to a seafaring life. Many are employed in the oyster fishery during the season, who, after dredging them in the open, lay them in beds on the foreshore of the estuaries. Mining has been engaged in, but without much success. A good deal of market gardening is carried on, and of late years the cultivation of flowers, for which the climate and soil are well adapted, is becoming a growing industry, and we may expect considerable increase in the future. Orchards are not very general, but there is no doubt fruit growing would give good results. There are a few engaged in fishing, but from the fact of the fish being driven further away from the coast, the industry is a diminishing one.

Of Old Customs, the poet, Wordsworth, writes :

“ As generations come and go,
Their arts, their customs ebb and flow.”

There are various customs and usages which are peculiarly Cornish, these from time immemorial have been observed in the parish of Mylor. For instance, the process of the dairy. Who would think of making butter without first “scalding” the milk ? And even in recent times, since the introduction of the “separator,” the cream is still “scalded.” This was an ancient British practice, and is peculiar to this county and part of Devon. This process, like many we read of in Holy Scripture of the Jewish hygienic laws, has anticipated modern science by sterilizing the milk and destroying the noxious germs, and is said to have been introduced by the Phœnicians, who at a very early date traded with this county for tin.

The process of this “scalding” is to allow the milk twelve or twenty-four hours for the cream to rise on the surface, and then to place the pans containing it over the fire in a kettle containing hot water, and allow it to remain until sufficiently warmed throughout. It is then allowed to cool and the cream skimmed off. The butter made from this has certainly better keeping qualities than that made from the unprepared cream.

I find many allusions to this “clotted” or “clouted cream.” Polwhele says : “I doubt not that of our cream was made the very sort of butter

so much esteemed by the Romans." "Butter was a British luxury with which the Romans were unacquainted"; and, quoting Mrs. Bray (*Borders*, II, p. 34), "Of what an ancient date your scalded cream is you little think," said I to a good old dairy-woman. 'Auntient,' she exclaimed, 'I'se warrant he's as old as Adam; for all the best things in the world were to be had in Paradise.'"

The following has reference to cream with the famous Cornish pies :

"Dear to Cornish palates, 'one and all,'
Appear'd in crusted pomp to grace the hall,
The pie, where herbs with veal in union meet,
The tasteful parsley, the nutritious beet,
The bitter mercury wild, nor valued less,
The watery lettuce and the pungent cress ;
When ravishing with odours every nose,
The leek o'er layers of the pilchard rose,
Or, in a gentler harmony, with pork,
E're yet of mouths it claim'd the playful work,
Attack'd the nostril with a tempting steam,
As opening, it ingulph'd the golden cream."

—*Old English Gentleman*, pp. 75, 76.

An old poet, King, in his *Art of Cookery*, gives us some strange combinations :

"Trotter from quince and apples first did frame
A Pye, which still retains his proper name,
Tho' common grown, yet with white sugar strew'd
And buttered well, its goodness is allow'd."

"Our fathers most admir'd their sauces sweet,
And often ask'd for sugar with their meat ;
They butter'd currants on fat veal bestow'd,
And Rumps of Beef with Virgin Honey strow'd."

"Hence Mack'rel seem delightful to the eyes,
Tho' dres't with incoherent Gooseberries."

It has been facetiously said that the devil does not come into Cornwall because he fears being put into a pie. I do not think this is quite true! They make pies of almost everything eatable: squab pie (mutton with apples and onions, etc.), herby pie, pilchard pie, conger pie, muggoty pie, etc., etc., and most of them with cream.

The "Harlyn pie" was peculiar. A cottage was held for several generations in the parish of St. Merryn under the proprietorship of Harlyn by the annual render of a pie made of limpets, raisins, and various herbs, on the eve of the festival in honour of the saint to whom the church was dedicated (St. Constantine). The pie is said to have been excellent. This cottage was overwhelmed by sand.

Mr. Robert Hunt, in his *Popular Romances of the West of England*, says: "Cornish traditions are very contradictory. On the one hand we have amid the rocks and hills numerous devil's coits, plenty of devil's footsteps, with devil's bellows, devil's frying-pans, devil's ovens and devil's caves in abundance. On the other hand we are told that the devil never came into Cornwall, 'because when he crossed the Tamar, and made Torpoint for a brief space his resting place, he could not but observe that everything vegetable or animal was put by Cornish people into a pie. He saw and heard of fishy pie, star-gazy pie, conger pie, and, indeed, pies of all the fishes

of the sea ; of parsley pie, and herby pie, of lamy pie, and piggy pie, and pies without number. Therefore, fearing they might take a fancy to a devilly pie, he took himself back into Devonshire.'"

Mr. Hunt, however, omits all allusion to the cream which might have made the pies more tempting.

Polwhele writes : "The squab pye, the herb pye, the leek and pork pye, on which clouted cream was poured profusely, the goose and parsnip and the fish and apple pyc were frequent in Meneg. And pilchards, herrings and potatoes, and barley bread baked under the kettle, were the chief sustenance of the poor."

Mrs. Sandford, in her interesting book, *Tom Poole and his Friends*, which relates chiefly to his home on the Quantocks in Somersetshire, refers to the poet, Coleridge, who was a frequent visitor there, and to his fondness for "clouted cream," and says it was in use there, and in Wales. Coleridge is then staying at Crescilly in Wales, the seat of one of the Wedgwoods, and in writing, he says he is very happy there, and has "plenty of music and plenty of cream." "For at Crescilly (I mention it as a remarkable circumstance, it being the only place I was ever at in which it was not otherwise), though they have a dairy, and though they have plenty of milk, they are not at all stingy of it. In all other houses where cows are kept you may drink six shillings worth of wine a day and welcome, but use three pennyworth of cream and, O Lord ! the feelings of the house-

hold ! Their looks would curdle the cream dish ! I have never been able to understand or analyze this strange folly, it is a perfect mystery why three pennyworth of cream should be more costly than a shilling's worth of butter."

There is then a note by Tom Poole : "C. used to be very fond of the clouted cream, eating more than my dairymaid thought sufficient."¹

SUPERSTITIONS.

There can be no doubt the Cornish were very superstitious, and they attributed many things either to the evil one, or to giants, ghosts, and fairies. All the granite rocks and caves of any magnitude are invested with the supernatural.

The Cornish were also a religious people. In the great Cornish rebellion of 1549, they made the newly-formed English Liturgy a grievance, and desired still to continue the Romish mass and other Roman uses which were then discontinued.

The belief in charms used to be very prevalent. I remember an old woman at Flushing of great repute in this way ; one of our household was taken to her to be cured of a "kennell," or ulceration of the cornea. I have myself crept under a bramble which had taken a second root, nine times backwards, for the cure of boils. For warts there was charming, stealing something, as meat, etc., and burying it, and as it decayed the

1. The secret probably was that the dairymaid had to make up her butter account. Tom Poole was a bachelor.

warts would disappear. Passing the cat's tail across it nine times for the curing of a sty.

Many old sayings occur to me as having been common from my earliest days. "It is bad luck to begin a new piece of work on a Friday." "Turn your money for luck on the first sight of the new moon." "Bad luck to meet on the stairs." "Good luck to nail up a horse-shoe." "Bad luck to see one magpie." If you see one, take off your hat to it to change the luck.

"One is a sign of sorrow,
Two is a sign of mirth,
Three is a sign of a wedding,
Four is a sign of a birth."

A tea-stalk in the tea indicates strangers. By putting it on one hand and striking it with the other, the number of blows given before it adheres is the time in days of his arrival. The penalty for killing a robin or a wren—

"Who kills a robin or a wren
Will never prosper, boy or man."

Under the influence of religious teaching and education, in a great measure by the preaching of John Wesley and the establishment of schools, many of these superstitions have faded away.

OLD PROCESSES IN AGRICULTURE.

There are some other points in agriculture peculiar to Cornwall, and which are practised in this parish. In the preparation of the wheat

tillage : the first process, "turning to rot," which is done in early spring by a sort of half ploughing, or throwing a narrow furrow over an unploughed piece of land of about the same width. This is left for a month or so, when the harrow and scuffler are put to work and the whole surface of the ley broken down and made fine enough to rake and burn, or else carted off into big heaps, and these heaps are made to grow cabbages on. All the roots of grass and weeds are cleaned off, and the ground prepared for a clean ploughing for seed. Turnips are prepared for in like manner, only the "turning to rot" takes place a few months earlier. The effect of burning is to form a valuable manurial product in the ashes. Latterly such products are largely supplemented by artificial manures.

Polwhele writes : "In agriculture we owe much to the Romans ; yet I cannot applaud the Roman method of burning the soil, which Virgil and others describe, and which, from its being more extensively practised in Devonshire than in any other county, is emphatically called *Denshiring*."

Carew also refers to this custom as being peculiar to Cornwall : "And yet whosoever looketh into the endeavour which the Cornish husbandman is driven to use about his tillage, shall find the trauel painful and the time tedious, and the expenses very chargeable. For first, about May, they cut up all the grass of that ground which must newly be broken into Turfes, which they call Breaking. These Turfes they raise up some-

what in the midst, that the wind and sunne may sooner drie them. The inside turned outwards drieth more speedily, but the outside can better brooke the change of weather. After they have been thoroughly dried, the husbandman pileth them in little heapes and so burneth them to ashes."

And, speaking on the subject to the fine old sporting farmer of Canara, he gave me the following old rhyme,

"Tobs, tabs, and tubbuns, burning by the ton,
Will do for the father, not the son."

Meaning that the land was temporarily improved but afterwards impoverished by this practice.

These clods were collected by a rude implement called a "drudge," which was a magnified kind of rake. It was drawn by two oxen¹ and a horse, and when a sufficient quantity was collected in a row, it was raised by two handles at the back, and when collecting these rows into heaps in a cross direction the driver sat upon it to keep it down to its heavier work, and raised it as before when full. The above gentleman describes it as being tremendously hard work, and the drudge-man was always allowed three pints of beer a day. The plough also, which was used in this parish until a comparatively recent period, was a very primitive implement of wood, and could not have undergone much change for ages past, and was fixed up with

1. "In Redruth show fair in 1807 a prize was given for working oxen."—*Royal Cornwall Gazette* article, "One hundred years ago."

home-made wedges. I am informed on good authority that my father was the first to introduce an iron "Ransome" plough, with one wheel : this must have been at least fifty years ago. To this has been adapted a second wheel, and it is still in use in the parish, and is a most serviceable implement, and has passed through several hands.

HARVEST OPERATIONS.

Until very recently no farmer would think of saving his harvest without first of all putting it up in the field in what was called "Airish Mows," or wind mows—now, perhaps, owing to the low price of corn they may consider it is not worth the extra labour. The word "Airish" appears to be from *etch*, or *eddish*, or *edich*, which means the stubble of the previous crop of whatever kind. Seebohm in his book *The English Village Community* (p. 376), speaking of Tusser's description of "Five hundred points of good husbandry," written in the sixteenth century, makes frequent mention of these words. In his directions for February he says :

" Eat *etch* e're ye plow,
With hog, sheep and cow."

This is to prepare the stubble of the last year's corn crop for the spring sown crop, for under the same month he says :

" Go plow in the stubble for now is the season,
For sowing of vetch, of bean and of peasan."

In his directions for October are the lines :

“Seed first go fetch, for edish or etch,
White wheat if ye please, sow now upon pease.”

And again :

“When wheat upon eddish ye mind to bestow,
Let that be the first of the wheat ye do sow.”

“Etch grain” is therefore the crop sown in spring after ploughing the stubble of the wheat crop, which itself was best sown upon the fallow, and was called “tilth grain.”

In this “Airish Mow” the sheaves were built up in a regular solid cone about twelve feet high, the “beards” all turned inwards and the “butt end” of the sheaf only exposed to the weather. The whole cone is finished by a sheaf or two inverted and tied to the upper rows.

This custom was of very high antiquity, probably an ancient British one. It may have been due to the greater uncertainty and moisture of our climate in Cornwall, but the result shows the careful husbandman the value of the precaution. The grain is much better preserved, and in inclement seasons the corn is guarded from the rain and wind, whilst time is gained for the better saving of the later crops, without incurring danger of hot ricks or grown-out corn. This custom prevails nowhere else in England except the Western extremities of Devonshire and in Wales—the close connection between Cornwall and Wales in ancient days, accounting not only for

their similarity of language but their customs. That primitive manners and customs so long prevailed in Cornwall cannot be wondered at, being cut off as it was from intercourse with the rest of England, and almost a distinct province. There was much jealousy at the introduction of any novelty, and they accepted improvements slowly. Those who now travel by the Great Western Railway and grumble, have had no experience of the journeys of former days. Within my recollection the only way out of Cornwall was by coach to Plymouth or Exeter, or by steamboat—from Hayle to Bristol used to be a favourite route—the deck half-mast high with crates of broccoli, and being hours out waiting for the tides. I need only go back to 1850.

The ceremony of "cutting the neck"¹ (or the last handful of wheat) was almost universally practised, and all the neighbourhood were made aware by the loud shouting and "hurrahs," that farmer so-and-so had been rejoicing over the last handful. This was plaited and adorned with flowers and hung up in the kitchen until the next season.² I have as a boy often joined in this custom, the formula being:

1. This word is a corruption from "anek,"—harvest, or a handful.

2. Since writing the above I am informed that it was not always "hung up until the next season," but was sometimes given on Christmas Day to the best milch cow. The following incident actually occurred: The late Mr. Henry Trevascus, who was to the last much attached to old customs, ordered his man to do so, and on asking him if he had complied, said he had. Soon after he found the "neck" thrust up into the spout of the pump; asking why, he was told: "That is the best milch cow you have." This might have been very well for a present-day milk dealer, but evidently this lad was before his time.

First voice : "I hav'en, I hav'en, I hav'en."

Second voice : "What hav'ee, what hav'ee, what hav'ee ?"

First voice : "A neck, a neck, a neck."

All : "Hurrah," Hurrah," etc.

Corn carrying was also made a great event. All hands were in earnest to "clear up" on a fine day, and were warmed by a glass of spirit about four or five o'clock in the morning (there were no teetotalers in those days) ; then for breakfast a big boiling of "flowery milk" (or "white pot") :¹ a kind of frummity or gruel with currants in it, and winding up with a supper at night. I believe the late Mr. H. Trevascus was the last to keep it in this fashion in this parish.

The Harvest-home Festival (revived some years ago by the late Archdeacon Denison, at South Brent, Somerset), with thanksgiving services in most parish churches, followed by a social gathering, has lately taken its place, although now most denominations hold their own festival services.

1. "White pot" is rather a dainty of our Eastern neighbours, and is therefore called "Devonshire white pot." This is emphasized in the following, from King's *Art of Cookery* :

"A widow has cold Pye, nurse gives you Cake,
From gen'rous merchants Ham or Sturgeon take.
The farmer his Brown-Bread as fresh as day,
And Butter fragrant as the Dew of May.
Cornwall squab-pie and Devon white pot brings
And Lei'ster Beans and Bacon food for Kings."

The Harvest-home supper of the sixteenth century is thus graphically portrayed by Herrick :

"Foundation of your feast fat beefe
With upper stories, mutton, veale
And bacon (which makes full the meale).
With sev'ral dishes standing by,
And here a custard, there a pie,
And here all tempting Frumentie."

This is much to be regretted, as in conformity with old parish amity it is well that there should be one day at least when minor differences could be thrown aside, and all could meet in friendly and social intercourse for one common object.

In those days people were not so temperate as they have since become. On this subject Polwhele remarks : "On our farms the women as well as the men have at particular seasons their morning drams before the commencement of work. And the brandy-glass circulates briskly before the farmers before any occasional dinner, immediately after dinner, and a third time before the breaking-up of the company : this latter is called the stirrup-glass, and is generally given by the master of the house to his departing guests when mounted at the door."

The same historian goes on to say : "The love of malt liquors is peculiarly prevalent in Cornwall. Enormous quantities of beer were drunk. Our beershops (or kidlewinks) are very numerous and our aversion to the temperance societies is here stronger than in most other counties." Also, "In the early part of the century intemperance was a crying evil in Cornwall and more particularly among the mining population."

In a statement made by Dr. Borlase he estimated that £8,000 was annually expended in liquor only, by labourers in the parish of Redruth, and in December, 1804, a meeting is called at Redruth to take into consideration what steps could be taken to counteract the evil. It is called "a meet-

ing of the society for the suppression of drunkenness," and is presided over by the Rev. Hugh Rogers. A series of resolutions are passed, and active steps are taken to prosecute for illegal practices. Three persons of Perran-ar-Worthal are brought to justice the following year.

It is very gratifying to find a very marked improvement in the habits of people since then, and that employers now see that the generous hospitality of those days was not always for the public good.

This reminds one of the legend of St. Perran. There are three parishes in Cornwall dedicated to this saint. Perran-ar-Worthal, or "on the noted river," Perran-Zabuloe, "in the sand," Perran-Uthnoe, "little Perran." To which of these the following relates I will not say. "St. Perran having discovered tin whilst boiling his pot over a stone of tin and seeing the white metal run away, he called the miners together and showed them how to obtain it and gave them mead and metheglin and other drinks and the people were rendered incapable, thereby 'Drunk as a Perraner,' has passed into a proverb from that day."—*Hunt's Popular Romances of the West of England.*

With the advent of machinery it is surprising the many changes that have been made in agricultural processes. I remember the reaping being done with a small reaping-hook. A portion of corn was taken up by the hook, and this bent back towards the standing corn was secured in single handfuls until enough was placed to make

a sheaf. The women were also employed at this.¹ Then came a larger hook, called a "yaw-hook," with which the corn was slashed in against that standing and then collected into a sheaf. This did not seem expeditious enough, and at length the scythe was used and the cut corn collected by another. Now, after numerous alterations and improvements, has come perfection in the way of implements—the reaping machine—which delivers its corn firmly bound into sheaves.

And what a change has been wrought by the introduction of the threshing machine in place of the tedious process of the flail, or "drashal," which was in its turn superseded by the round-about machine fixed in the farmyard. This has almost entirely gone out of use. I believe there is only one farmer now in the parish who uses it. All the rest have the migratory steam thresher.

BAKING.

The process of baking is also peculiar to Cornwall. Barley bread was frequently used. It was made up with "leaven" into cakes or loaves of a conical shape, and baked under an iron kettle, on an iron or stone² slab heated with wood faggots,

1. In reaping women were largely employed, and a great number came from the towns, somewhat as in the present day for hop-picking. The farmers fetched them in their carts and took them back again in the evening. The men did the binding. Each reaper had a width of nine feet, which was marked by the plough when tilled. There was great emulation among them.

2. The stones in Cornwall were called "greiddols" or gridles, they were sometimes laid on the bottom of the chimney or supported by baking irons.

and the kettle covered over with chaff (after winnowing), or turf, or furze. Other things were baked in the same way, and it was common to use an iron rod applied to the kettle and the ear to ascertain by the sound thereby conveyed if the article covered over was boiling or not. This must have given a hint to the physician as to his stethoscope.

Polwhele asks the question, "Is the custom of baking bread upon the hearth under a kettle known anywhere but in Devon or Cornwall? Is not this a relic of the ancient mode of baking?" We find in Scripture mention of bread baked among the ashes. Sarah made cakes upon the hearth when the three men came to see Abraham. And the Arabs are accustomed to bake in the same manner.

MINING.

In Mylor some attempts have been made at mining, and until recently there existed some shafts on Mylor downs, and an old adit from a former mine called Wheal Lemon is still there. The Carnon stream-works is also adjoining, for which, as seen by the overseers' accounts, at one time poor rates were paid (see under Section X). Gold is also said to be found at Carnon.

"Native gold," says Polwhele, "is to be found in all our stream-works." Borlase notices "a piece of gold in the possession of Wm. Lemon, Esq., which weighed in gold coin three pounds

and three shillings, or fifteen pennyweights and sixteen grains. It was found in the parish of Creed. Mr. Rashleigh's piece of gold was of less weight ; it was from Carnon."

Tonkin, speaking of Carclew, says : " There hath been much tin on this barton, and perhaps it would turn to good account if a deep adit were brought in to unwater the shafts in depth. There is also a pretty good lode of antimony not wrought, and perhaps not worth working."

To the Phœnicians we are said to be indebted for many of our old customs.

They were the first traders to Cornwall for tin, afterwards the Greeks, and then the Romans. The Phœnicians found their trade very profitable, and were very jealous of it. It is recorded that the master of a Phœnician vessel, perceiving that he was "dodged" by a Greek to discover his route, ran his ship ashore, risking his life and ship and cargo (for which he was remunerated by the public treasury of his country) rather than that he would admit a partner in this traffic by showing him the way. The Greek vessel being led astray was also wrecked.

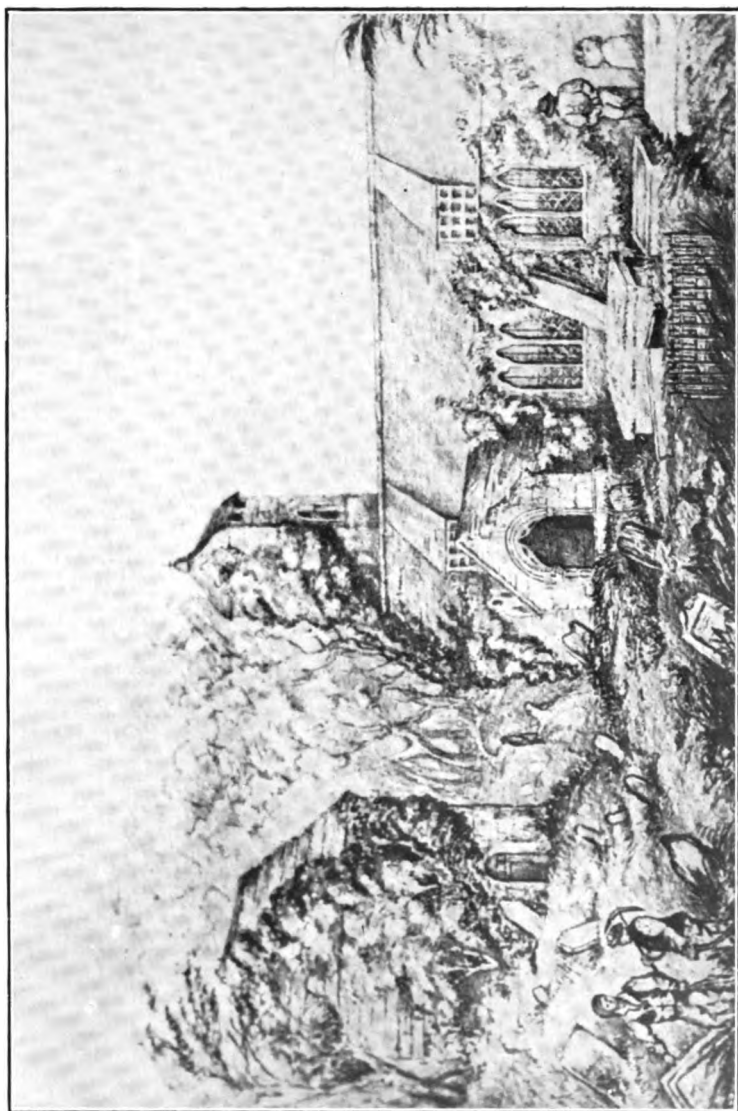
Who were these Phœnicians who are so often mentioned as trading with Cornwall for tin ? They were the men of Tyre, who are said to have done so since the days of Solomon, and who are mentioned in the Old Testament (*Ezekiel*, xxvi and xxvii) : " Now, thou son of man, take up a lamentation for Tyrus ; and say unto Tyrus, O thou that art situate at the entry of the sea, which art

a merchant of the people for many isles, thus saith the Lord God : O Tyrus, thou hast said I am of perfect beauty, thy borders are in the midst of the seas, thy builders have perfected thy beauty . . . Fine linen with brodered work from Egypt, was that which thou spreadest forth to be thy sail ; blue and purple from the isles of Elishah was that which covered thee. The inhabitants of Zidon and Arvad were thy mariners : thy wise men, O Tyrus, that were in thee, were thy pilots . . . All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to occupy thy merchandise. . . . Tarshish (Cadiz, as will be shown) was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of all kinds of riches ; with silver, iron, tin and lead they traded in thy fairs." Also *Isaiah*, i, 25 : " I will turn my hand upon thee, and purely purge away thy dross and take away all thy tin." These extracts show the antiquity of the metal, and have reference to events which occurred seven hundred years before the Christian era. But Moses mentions it still earlier, fourteen centuries and half before our era (*Numbers*, xxxi, 22), " The gold and the silver, the brass, the iron, the tin, and the lead."

Tin, at that early period, appears to have been found only in Portugal, and the adjoining parts of Spain on the north.

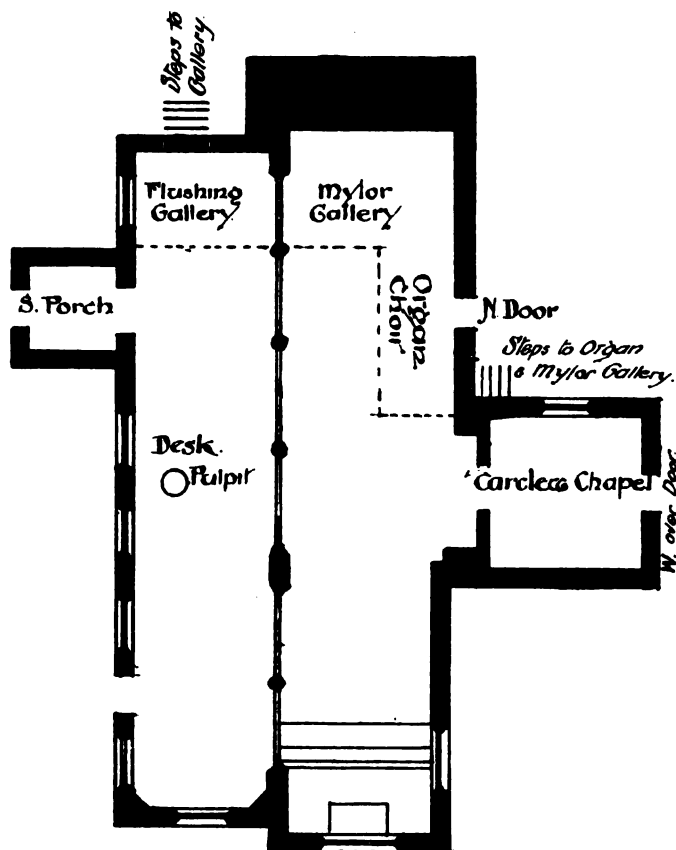
The men of Tyre were transplanted to Carthage in Africa, and again to Cadiz in Spain (Tarshish), and in their enterprising spirit, finding the tin becoming exhausted in Spain and Portugal, sailed across the Atlantic, and discovered the valuable

metal at the Scilly Isles and the West of Cornwall, a district which was before that totally unknown to them. They concealed the position of these isles, and, by giving false accounts, imposed on the world for three or four ages. The Greeks eventually explored for, and found them, and, after them, the Romans. The Greeks gave their own names to the islands, calling them "Cassiterides," as they did also to many other places on the coast, but the Phœnicians imposed none.



MYLOR OLD CHURCH.—SOUTH PORCH.

SHOWING THE OLD CROSS OF ST. MILORIS, USED AS A BUTTRESS. FROM AN OLD PENCIL DRAWING.



Ground Plan of Church before Restoration

Scale 20 feet to 1 inch.

VI.

The Church—Old and Restored.



THE church underwent a thorough and careful restoration and renovation in the year 1870. The Rev. Jeffreys Wilkins Murray was then the vicar, and it was in a very dilapidated condition. He appears to have been particularly well versed in architectural and archæological matters, and much of the description of the church¹ and restoration which follows are believed to be from notes made by him, and which are now among the parish papers. I therefore need make no apology for quoting largely from these notes. Before this date, it continued much as described by Tonkin (see p. 27), and “consisted of a nave, one aisle of the same length, with a handsome north cross aisle belonging to Carclew, and a little

1. The illustration of the old church is reproduced from a pencil sketch, and shows the old cross, head downwards, supporting the bulging south wall. The gentleman shown by the chancel door is Mr. Boucout, who occupied the cottage which stood on what is now a portion of the churchyard, and which is shown in the diagram of the churchyard additions. A son of this gentleman, who was born here, is Sir James Penn Boucout, now a judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia, and an ex-Premier.

distance from the west a low square campanile covered with slate." He might also have added a south porch and tower.

It now consists of a chancel, nave, tower at west end, south aisle, north and south transepts, south porch, and vestry. In the south wall of the chancel are a piscina and a credence; the piscina is of the detached pillar form, and similar to that in Bodmin church, but somewhat larger, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet across the top.

The lower portion of the old rood screen has been refixed in its original position (across the entrance to the chancel); it is elaborately carved and adorned with colour, and has the words in old Cornish, IARYS IONAI IESW CREST, "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The arcade has six semi-circular arches of very fine Caen stone, with pillars and capitals of the same material; the latter, which are octagonal, are enriched with well sculptured foliage. It is conjectured that these originally came from Glasney College.

The north transept, or Carclew aisle, is separated from the church by a light modern arcade or screen of Bath stone, the piers of which are panelled with Gothic tracery. This chapel or transept contains numerous monuments to the Bonithon, Kempe, and Lemon families, etc.

The entrances are a south porch, a north door, a chancel or priest's door, and a west door. The outer arch of the porch, with its jambs, are of Caen stone; the latter are panelled. In the east

wall is a benatura or stoup, also of Caen stone. The north door is late Norman ; its rounded arch is externally spanned by a serpent keyed with a gargoyle, and resting on ornamental pillars, detached shafts, and moulded bases. The lintel and jambs are adorned with chevron mouldings, the tympanum with a Greek cross in a circular panel. The western gable of the nave is surmounted with an embattled turret, which has one small bell. A detached belfry stands at a short distance to the west of the church, it contains three bells. When, in May, 1869, the church, being found to be in a very dilapidated and dangerous condition, was taken down for restoration and addition, it displayed three different styles of architecture : Norman, from about the reign of Henry I or Stephen (A.D. 1130-50) ; about A.D. 1400 the church was enlarged and partly reconstructed in the Late Decorated style ; and this process was carried still further about A.D. 1500 in the Perpendicular style. Sculptured stones belonging to each style have been found in the old building material.

Frescoes and other wall-paintings formerly decorated the interior of the old church. The most ancient of them had become so much injured through decay and successive layers of white-wash, and had been pierced in so many places for the erection of tablets, etc., that no entire design remained. They were discovered on the north wall of the nave, extending from the apex of the Carclew arch to the western extremity of the wall.

On scaling off the whitewash, two or three separate layers of paintings were found, one over another, consisting of innumerable figures of persons and portions of inscriptions. On the original surface of the wall, close to the Carclew arch, was a fresco representing a woman clothed in a red garment, open at the neck, her hair arranged in a horizontal row of yellow curls, protuding beneath the lower edge of a plain closely-fitting white cap; the head slightly inclined upward, the features being coloured a pale pink. To the east of the Norman doorway, on the lower part of the wall, part of another fresco appeared figured in black; the right arm was flexed at the elbow, and the hand grasped a staff; between it and the front of the shoulder of the figure appeared to be the pages and clasps of an open book. Other portions of the wall appeared to be covered with robed figures, represented by red and black lines on an orange ground; the folds of drapery were gathered at the waist by a cord or belt. One figure had its right arm raised towards its face, and many of the figures had been injured through lowering the wall for a late roof; thus a long row of them had lost their heads. Ribbon labels or scrolls overlaid some of the figures; on these were still visible portions of Latin inscriptions in well-formed black letter. On the east side of the scrolls was the figure of a tower, with belfry window, battlements and spire, all drawn in black upon white, the coloured figures being found underneath.

Towards the Carclew arch occurred, also, as

part of the same series of designs overlaying the coloured figures, a slender black rod with a fir-cone top. Still underneath the whitewash the remains of comparatively modern work, painted upon and obliterating the Latin scrolls, was found a red bordered tablet, inscribed in black-letter, the English words of 1 *Cor.*, vi, 9. A similar tablet was found under the whitewash on the south walls, bearing *Eccles.*, v, 1, and date 1638.

An interesting description of these, with drawings, has been made by the Rev. W. Jago of Bodmin, and may be seen with illustrations in No. xi of the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

On the exterior of the church are some grotesque heads, and in the tower was found a shallow stone bowl of Norman design with a human face for a spout.

The following notes having reference to the state of the church before restoration and its probable history, and here reproduced from newspaper cuttings found pasted in an old register book, are probably also those of the Rev. J. W. Murray.

At the Norman Period the church was probably cruciform, as a gurgyle (or water spout) fitted for a junction of roofs was found built into the fourteenth century tower, and as the foundations were traced with the stones set on their edges along under by the present arcade (sixteenth century) and branching off to the south in the direction of the new additional South Chapel. As the Norman

north wall was in a falling condition, it was, with the doorway, taken down and rebuilt stone for stone with the addition of the Norman windows on either side, where the apertures only seemed to indicate such in the old church. The tympanum of another Norman door, with one half of the door jambs found in the walls of the fourteenth and sixteenth century additions to the church, have again been worked into the west wall where the sockets made to receive the bar of the door were then discovered, thus proving the doorway originally to have been there. The stone used by the Normans was grey and dark brown granite, the latter very soft, the hard kind of brown elvan with killas, Caen stone, and a dark slate-coloured species of sandstone ; the mortar being earth with lime made from coral and shells, and the plaster, lime mixed with coral and shells, the paving being also a kind of brown Purbeck sandstone. The gurgyle is of Pentewan stone. Of the fresco colouring in black and yellow wave lines with figures, there was little left, and that too much mutilated to make restoration possible.

To the Norman style of architecture succeeded the *Early English* (about 1220), after which came the *Early*, and then the *Late Decorated* (about 1350), and then the *Perpendicular* style (about 1400 to 1500). There are traces of the two latter in particular in this church.

The *Decorated* church of Mylor was cruciform and constructed for the most part out of the materials of the former and Norman church. The

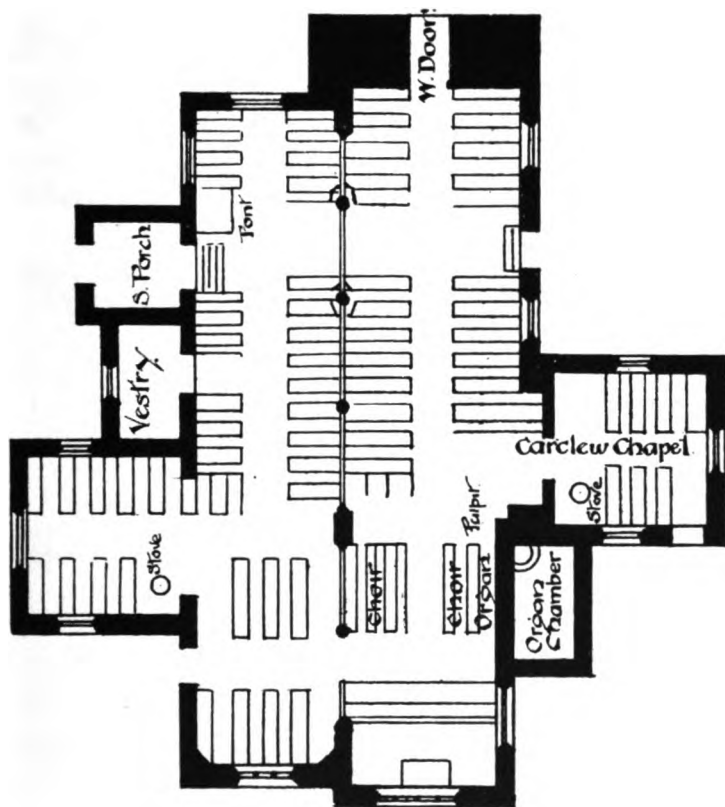
western gable was then taken down and the entrance doorway under it blocked up and a mass of masonry put together with earth mortar and lime, nine feet square, and built against the Norman walls immediately at the west end, and a small tower with battlements, and apparently a dwarf spire raised upon this mass. The Norman wall to the north was also left, with its door, and all else utterly destroyed. This we see by the north transept of the Decorated church, whose walls were full of Norman door-jambs, fragments of windows, capitals, with blocks of Caen stone, etc., and in this transept were four openings in the walls, two looking north and two south, made up of Norman fragments about six inches square. The two apertures looking north have been preserved. A doorway and tower now stand over the portions of the other two. The fresco painting and writings in black and yellow on the Norman wall were apparently of three different dates: the earliest possibly Norman, the later of the Decorated period, and the writings—in what is now called “church text”—that of the sixteenth century.

Following the Decorated and cruciform fabric came a third great change in the destruction of the chancel, nave, and south transept of the same, and turning the church into a less interesting and significant form of north and south aisle (with no distinctive chancel) and south porch, but leaving north transept and tower of the former building with the original Norman remains apparently un-

touched. Of this as of the two former alterations we can find no local or other record, and the style again is our only guide. In this *Late* and heavy *Perpendicular* work a strange though somewhat suggestive contrast appears. The well-wrought arcade with the corresponding windows of the finest kind of Caen stone, also the porch, contrasted strongly with the building work, which in all its parts was as indifferent as it well could be. Hence, too, the supposition that from the old connection between Mylor and Glasney it is possible that this old Perpendicular work may have been brought from there.

The whole of this third portion of the church in its supporting walls was full of Norman and Decorated fragments, the material of the two preceding fabrics ; the whole of them with the exception of the porch was, in 1869, found to be in an almost falling condition, held up by the old churchyard cross, partially to the south but running out to the east and north.

The foregoing shows the destruction wrought at different periods and the feeble and disastrous attempts at repair. The practice of all former alterations, called, perhaps, restorations, has been to destroy ruthlessly any features which appeared to have lasted their day, and to introduce others which appeared better to suit the altered tastes of the time. It is happily the case that at the present day a better spirit prevails in our restorations, and any feature which has the mark of antiquity and tells its history, where it is suitable, is most re-



Ground Plan of Present Church.

Scale 20 feet to 1 inch.

ligiously preserved. That has been the case in this church under the able and loving care of the then vicar and his friends, and the church has become one of the most beautiful and interesting in the west of Cornwall. That this has been the case the description of the work done by way of restoration will show. It is now in excellent order, and interesting as a monument of the piety of the past and present generations.

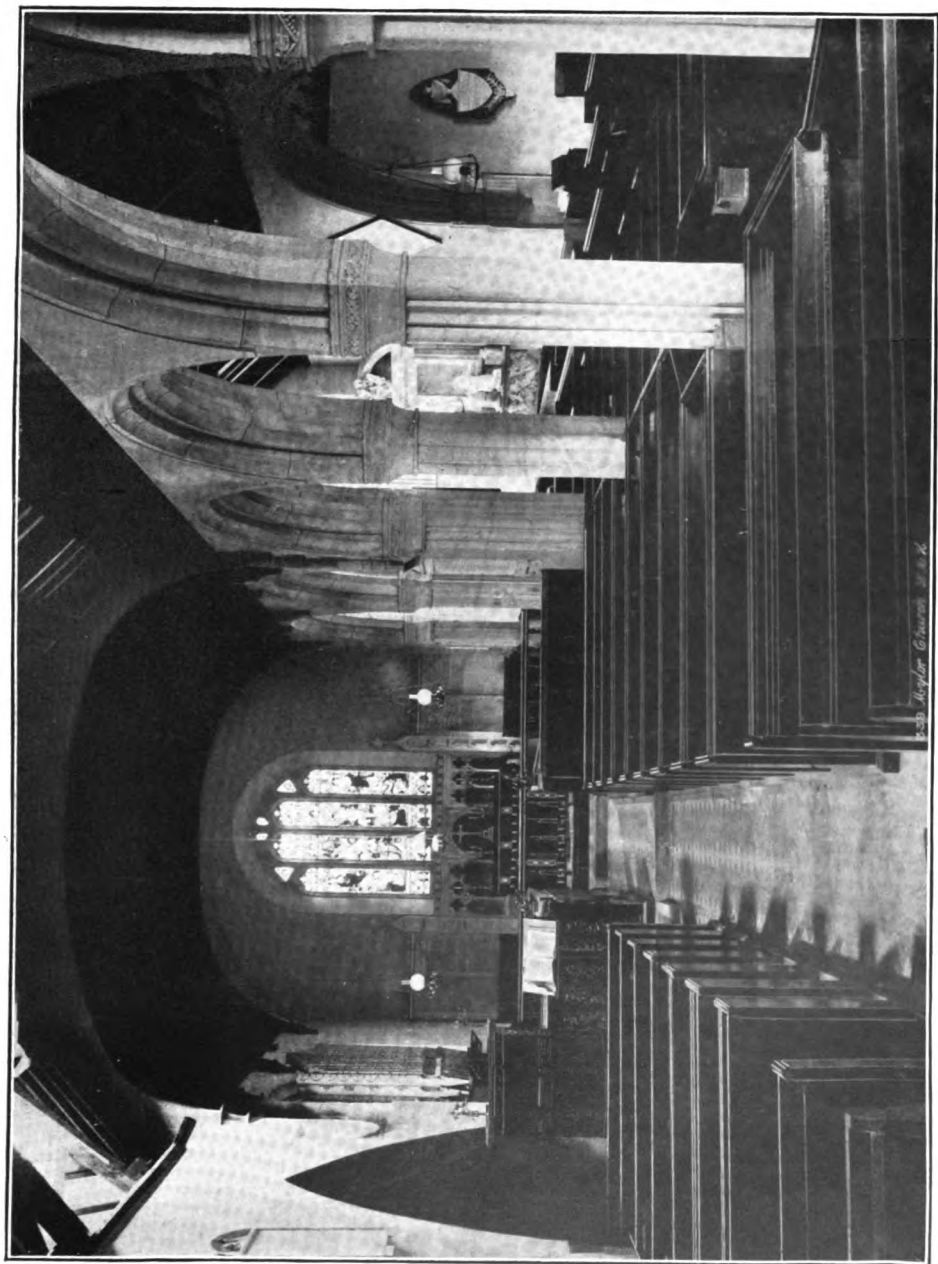
RESTORATION.

The work of restoration consisted—in the Norman portion—of rebuilding the north wall and door, replacing Norman west door, insertion of Norman windows in Forest Gate stone in strict accordance with original north door, placing gargoyle at junction of nave and north transept roofs. The Decorated portion—opening out of tower arch with two-light gable window ; in north transept insertion of corresponding entrance door at east side with lateral single-light windows and gable cross, with clearing-out and displaying the rood loft stairs and internal entrance to church. Stone used as in original work—coarse grey granite.

The Perpendicular portion—rebuilding on exact basis of former work, south, and east of north walls, replacing all the windows, taking down and rebuilding arcade, with cleaning the same and windows in every part ; also cleaning the stonework of porch by a similar process, and restoring the old water stoup at east side, with

addition of new south chapel and vestry in corresponding stone (viz. Bath stone) and style ; a reredos, also of Bath stone, with red granite polished shafts, and a mosaic, executed in Venice, by Salviati and Co., the gift of the grandchildren of the late Sir William Lemon. The pavements laid in encaustic tile. The roof pitch-pine, of sixteenth century work, plain and open, though in chancel boarded between rafters and ornamented with semi-circular ribs and screenwork. There is an open and paved fosse all around the building for the sake of dryness and circulation of air. At the time of the above restoration the church was also re-seated throughout. All the seats, with the exception of those in the Carclew chapel, for which there is a faculty, and those in the Clinton chapel, are free and unappropriated.

The stained-glass windows were also added, those in the north transept by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham. The two side windows are inscribed : "In memory of Lady Frances Margaret Tremayne, who died April 11th, 1866," and "In memory of Lady Jane Louisa Hely Hutchinson, who died August 29th, 1868." The former window, which is towards the east, is filled with a representation of Our Lord teaching little children. The other, on the west side, represents him as the Good Shepherd with a starry firmament overhead. The tower window, which represents St. Peter and St. Paul, was given by Mr. Stivey, a gentleman then connected with the royal dockyard, whom Mr. Murray has described as his "right



MYLOR CHURCH.—INTERIOR.

hand" in the execution of the work of restoration, and who rendered most valuable aid in superintending the same.

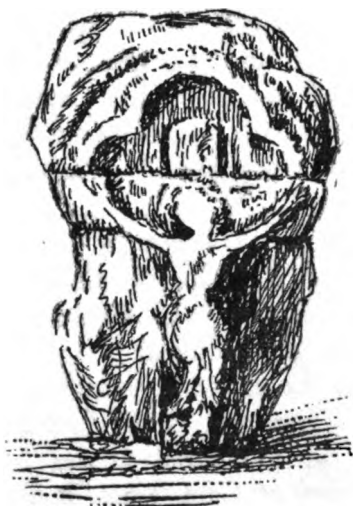
The window in the new vestry is by Gibbs, of London, and is the gift of Captain and Mrs. Norway, and represents St. Miloris, the patron saint of the church. It displays within a canopied niche the young martyr with sword of suffering and palm branch of victory. Legends are introduced: "*Gloria in excelsis Deo*"; "*Sanctus Meliorus, martyr die Augusti xxviii, ccccx,*" and beneath, upon a back-ground of grapes, appear the words: "*Te martyrum candidatus laudat exercitus te per orbem terrarum sancta confitetur ecclesia patrem immensæ majestatis.*" "*Credo sanctorum communionem.*"

The east window in the chancel is also by Gibbs. The subjects represented are The Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross, Resurrection and Ascension. This was provided by the general fund.

The north window in the chancel is inscribed: "In memory of Capt. Downey, R.N., lost in H.M. ship 'Briseis' that foundered at sea in 1838"; also, "In memory of Capt. Luce, R.N., died at 'The Knoll,' Malmesbury, Wilts, 1874." The subject is St. Peter and John the Baptist in the side lights, and Noah in the centre. The south window in the south transept is "In memory of Nevil Norway, D.L., J.P., Commander R.N., who died at Lawn Cliff, Flushing, February 27, 1887, aged 79 years." The subject is: The Good Shepherd, St. Peter and St. John.

On a small window in the same transept, facing east, is inscribed : " In memory of Charles Griffin, R.N., Catherine his wife, and Alicia Peel Cady their daughter, wife of Edward Cady. This window is erected by her children, 1897." It consists of one light—The Saviour, "I am the resurrection and the life."

The cost of restoring the Carclew transept was defrayed by the late Col. Tremayne, who was also



a generous donor to the general fund. The entrance to this transept or chapel is occupied by a handsome stone screen of three arches, and a new doorway has been cut on the east side, over which the old sculptured crucifixion¹ found in the old wall on the other side of the church has been placed, and a small circular tower,

terminating in a spire, has been built in the angle formed by the Carclew transept and chancel.

1. " This was found in two stones. Together they represent in relief Our Blessed Lord on the Cross beneath a cusped canopy or trefoil arch. The head of the figure is inclined towards the north, resting on the right shoulder."—Rev. W. Jago. See also sketch copied from his Article No. XI, *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*. This sculpture is now very indistinct; the weather probably has affected it after being buried so long.

The church was opened, after restoration, on Friday the 19th August, 1870. The Bishop of Exeter (the late Dr. Temple) being the preacher at the morning service, and the Rev. T. Phillpots, of Porthgwidden, in the afternoon.

The Mission Church at Mylor Bridge was erected in 1892, the foundation stone being laid by Mrs. Tremayne, April 5. It will seat about two hundred persons. The cost was about £600. The old mission church, formerly an Independent chapel, is now used as a Sunday School, and also as a Church Room for all church purposes. It was recently (1904) presented to the parish by the late Col. Tremayne, to be under the sole charge of the vicar for the time being, and is vested in the Diocesan Finance Committee.

OLD INTERIOR.

No reference has so far been made in this description of the old church to its internal arrangements. My recollection carries me back to about 1840. It was then furnished with pews in a very irregular manner and almost all kinds of shapes, some very large square ones, and had high panelled sides, such as wherein it is reputed our forefathers used to fall asleep under a long and drowsy sermon. The custom among the men was first to stand up and look into their hats, and during the prayers to stand leaning over the side of the pew. A gallery extended across the west end, and another which contained the old barrel-

organ (which was also convertible, but the barrel was most frequently used during the singing, which consisted of a psalm from the Tate and Brady version) extended from the Carclew arch and joined that at the west. I have no recollection of other instrumental music being used.

The pulpit stood in the south aisle, just at the west corner of the new south transept, and had a big sounding board suspended over it.

There was a curious appropriation of pews prior to the time I speak of, for an account of which I am indebted to Miss Doble. By this it will be seen that they were bought and sold and became the private property of individuals, and in some cases were left by will.

Being such an unusual mode of allotment I transcribe the whole document. It is as follows :

“An account of the Pews in Mylor Church, Dec. 9th, 1830.

1. Occupied by James Husband and family, purchased by him of John Snell of Flushing, Shoemaker for £4. 15th Nov. 1820.

2 and 3. Formerly one seat. No. 2 occupied by Mrs. Tresidder of Flushing. No. 3 occupied by Mrs. Griffin and her family by paying a rent to Mrs. Tresidder. Claimed as being built by her grandfather Henry Short when he was churchwarden about 100 years ago.

4. Occupied by Mr. Carne until Christmas when the ch. ws. will appoint others. Claimed by the Rev. M. Yescombe as purchased in 1797 of Wm. Tyrrel, butcher of Penryn and let by

Rev. M. Y. to Mr. Carne at an annual rent. Rev. M. Y. lives at Truro.

5. Churching Pew under the Pulpit.
6. Occupied by Ben Lawrence farmer and others.
7. Pew for the servants of the Bishop's tenements.
8. Occupied by Mr. Penn, Governm^t store-keeper, claimed by Lord Clinton's steward and let by him at an annual rent.
9. Occupied by John Carlyon for Bridge ten^t.
10. Occupied by Mrs. Haynes and another.
11. Occupied by Nic. Goodfellow farmer Crownick Tenement and others.
12. Occupied by Mrs. Louttit Tregew Ten^t and others.
13. Occupied by John Thomas and family, built by his grandmother.
14. Free.
15. Occupied by Capt. Steel by the order of Rev. Chancellor Martin. Claimed by Regenna Mitchell a labourers wife who had let it to Capt. Steel at a rent.
16. Free.
17. Occupied by Mr. Millar and by Mr. Painter farmer at the ch. ws. appointment.
Eight Pews under the Large Gallery Free.
18. Miller Rowe and J. Husband for Pen-oweth.
19. Mr. John Rowe for Portlew tenem^t.
20. C. Goodfellow for Tregoweth Tenm^t and others.

21. Mr. Rundle for Dowstall Tenem^t.
22. Halwyn Tenem^t and Tregew Tenem^t.
23. John Allen and Thos. George farmers and by John Barbery 58 years.
24. Tenants of Mount Stewart Cottage.
25. Ile occupied by Sir Charles Lemon Bart. and household.

The chancel 10 Pews occupied by various families who pay an annual rent to the Vicar.

Ile Lord Clinton's partly occupied by tenants and partly let out at an annual rent.

South Gallery.

1. Occupied by Mr. Buzza.
2. Claimed by Provis, mariner, bought by him at a Public Auction of Mr. Willoughby's Exors.
3. Free. Occupied by Cuttance.
4. Claimed by Mrs. Sarvis, given to her mother by Mrs. Nicholls whose Grandfather built it 106 years ago, let 8 years ago for the singers.
5. Occupied by Mary Webb of Flushing, built by her grandfather, let by her at an annual rent for the singers 8 years ago.
6. Occupied occasionally and locked up by Benjn. Stephens, bought of Mrs. Fanny Symons and let 8 years ago for the singers.
7. Claimed by Miss Kempthorne, purchased by her mother 40 years ago, let 8 years ago at 10/6 a year for the singers.
8. Free.
9. Claimed by Hannah Welch a pauper as having been built by her grandmother.

10. Claimed by John Forster, bought it for
£1 3s. of Willoughby's Executors.

Large Gallery.

1. Free. 2. Free. 3. Free.
4. John Dupen bought it of Hen^r George
1752.
5. John Barbery bought of R^d Philp.
6. Claimed by Grace Thomas, left to her by
will by Thos. Pascoe, left to him by Grace Knight,
bought by her of Grace Polkinhorne.
7. Free. 8. Free.
9. Sam^l O'Brien bought it of Willoughby's
Ex^{rs} for £3 5s., 16 Sept. 1822.
10. Ann Deacon, a pauper, heiress to her
Grandfather John Deeble who built it.

Great Gallery.

11. Claimed by Kitty Millett as having been
built by her Grandfather Richards by permission
of Francis St. Barb. Vicar and Churchwardens 100
years ago.
12. Free."

**FONTS AND DOORWAYS AS EVIDENCES OF
ANTIQUITY.**

Of all marks of former and older churches per-
haps fonts, which frequently escaped the general
destruction, are amongst the chief and most certain
evidences; and next of those things preserved
from the wreck are doorways. At Mylor we find

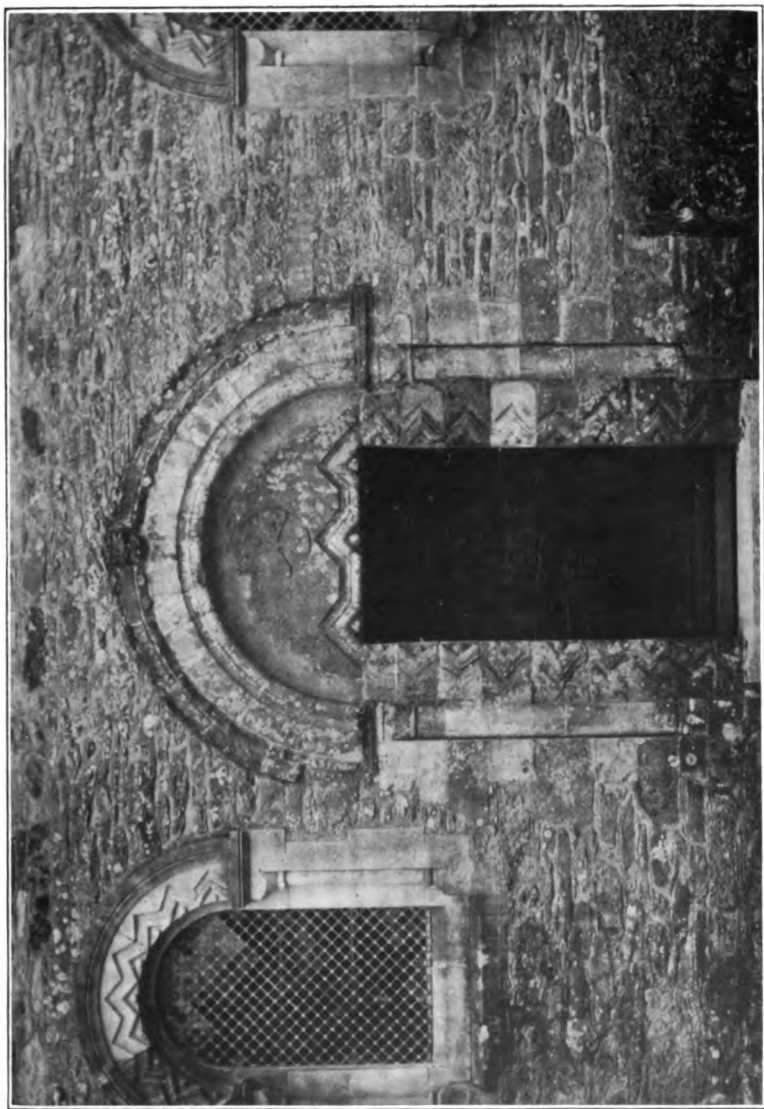
the north Norman doorway very complete, with font bearing a similar cross in one of its panels, though apparently some years later than the doorway, and these remains must be the connecting link between the Norman fabric and the great church restoration period of about 1259, when Bishop Bronescombe built and rebuilt a great number of Cornish churches, and appropriated their revenues to the college of Glasney, which he had founded.

There appears to be no special mention of Mylor in the Domesday book of William the Conqueror, although there are these distinct traces of Norman work in the church, and there are no remains of an earlier building. The Norman work might date from A.D. 1100.

The grant of Truro by William the First to Robert, Earl of Montaign (and Cornwall), his half-brother, in place of Condorus, the former earl, and the building of the castle in that place, implies the spread of Norman interest and Norman architecture in this as in other parts of the country at that period, viz., 1070 to 1150.

THE FONT.

The font is Late Norman, of grey granite, and very plain. It consists of an octagonal bowl, a round shaft, and a carved basement. Within the circular panels on its sides, among other devices, are the following in relief : a cross patonce, a cross moline, a fimbriated saltire, and three chevrons in



MYLOR CHURCH.—NORTH DOOR

pale. The bowl is considered to be of later date than the shaft and base.

THE PULPIT.

This is a fine old piece of carved wood-work, and by some said to be what is called an "armada pulpit"—one brought over from Spain by Philip of Spain, from which to preach the true gospel to the English. This idea Mr. Peter in his pamphlet has no belief in.

THE ORGAN.

The organ originally was by Flight. It has from time to time been much altered and reconstructed. It is a good instrument. The present organ chamber was constructed a few years ago (about 1875).

CHURCH PLATE.

There is a good collection of Church Plate, which consists of: (1) An Alms Dish, weighing 31oz., 18dwts., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., with a coat of arms (supposed to be Mabberley) on the upper surface. On the under surface is inscribed "A gift to the parish of Mylor, 18th September, 1743." No one of this name appears to have been connected with the neighbourhood. The fact of a coat of arms being found on church plate does not always indicate that it was the gift of the person bearing those arms, and this dish may have been a salver for domestic use. I can point to a case in

illustration, where the cost of a certain paten occurs in the churchwardens' accounts, and which bears a coat of arms altogether unconnected with the neighbourhood.

(2) An Alms Dish, weighing 45oz., 11dwts., 11grs., with the sacred monogram on the front, and the Clinton arms and date, 1762 under.

(3) A Flagon, weighing 43oz., 6dwts., 21½grs., with monogram as on (2), and the Clinton arms twice on the sides, and date, 1762.

(4) A Chalice, weighing 26oz., 19dwts., 12½grs., with monogram, arms, and date as before.

(5) A Paten, weighing 5oz., 6½grs., with the same monogram, arms, and date. All these are of silver.

(6) A small Paten of plated metal.

The weights here given I have extracted from Mr. Thurstan Peter's excellent pamphlet, *The Churches of Mylor and Mabe*.

A neat brass Lectern was presented by Mrs. Olivey, in 1892, in memory of her husband, Hugh Oliver Olivey, who had been for many years a churchwarden.

THE BELLS.

In the detached belfry which stands at the west of the church are three bells, having the following measurements and legends :

1. Thirty-two inches in diameter, and has inscribed,

"In honore Santi Georgii."

2. Thirty-five inches in diameter, has inscribed,
"Ego me preco se clamando
Centerimus audite venite."—1637.

It has been a puzzle for eminent scholars to give a sensible translation of this.

3. Tenor, 37½ in. in diameter, had formerly only "1664." It is now inscribed, "Recast by John Warner and Son, London, 1888."

In the embattled turret in the western gable of the nave is a small bell.

At the time of the restoration of the church, two of the bells in the belfry were found to be cracked, of the date of which there was no record; they had not been used for a number of years. These were recast in 1888 as a memorial of the late vicar, the Rev. J. W. Murray, who had devoted so much attention to the restoration of the church. This memorial included also the restoration of the belfry. The work of recasting was carried out by Messrs. Warner and Sons, London, at a cost of about £70; the total cost amounting to £100. These bells were first rung on Whitsunday, 20th May, 1888. A few years later a carillon was adapted to them, by means of which the three are now chimed by one person.

The small bell in the turret appears to have some history attached to it. It was at Trefusis for some time, and was given to the church a few years ago and placed in its present position. It may be the bell (referred to by Polwhele in his history), which was removed from Redruth and taken to Trefusis. If so, it would show great

antiquity. Polwhele's account is as follows : " At the bottom of the great street at Redruth, near the river, was the chapel," and, in a note, " Here service was performed twice a week within the memory of some living, but now the chapel is unroofed, and the bells carried to Trefusis, as it is situated on Trefusis's land."—W. Tonkin's MSS.

It may be that from the remoteness of the church of this parish from any considerable village, the bells have not been such an important feature here as in most other places. The churchwardens' accounts do not show such items as, " For the ringers, 5th November " (Gunpowder plot), " the 29th May " (the restoration of King Charles II), for accession or coronation days, or for royal birthdays ; neither is the " death bell " tolled, or what is called the " passing bell," by which the living were called upon to pray for the departing soul. In reference to this, we find in the " Advertisement for due order," etc., of 7 Eliz., " Item, that when a christian bodie is in passing that the bell be tolled and the curate be speciallie called for to comfort the sick person and after the time of his passage to ring no more than one short peale ; and one before the buriall and another shorte peale after the buriall." In 1662, the bishop of Winchester, in his visitation charge, asked : " Doth the parish clerk or sexton take care to admonish the living by tolling of a passing bell of any that are dying, thereby to meditate of their own deaths, and to commend the other's weak condition to the mercy of God." It was a super-

stitious idea that the great bell was always to be used on these occasions as a means of scaring the evil spirits farther away, by which means the poor soul would have a better start of them, and being heard farther away, procure the dying man a greater number of prayers.¹

In connection with bell-ringing, the following old and quaint lines may be quoted as appearing in the tower of Landulph Church, dated 1768.

“ Let awful silence first proclaimed be,
And praise unto the Holy Trinity ;
Then honour give unto our noble king,
So with a blessing let us raise this ring.
Hark how the chirping treble sings most clear,
And covering Tom comes rowling in the rear ;
And now the bells are up come let us see
What laws are best to keep sobriety.
Who swears or curses, or in cholerick mood
Quarrels or strikes altho’ he draws no blood,
Who wears his hat or spur, or o’erturns a bell
Or by unskilful handling marrs a peal,
Let him pay sixpence for each single crime,
’Twill make him cautious ’gainst another time.
But if the sexton’s fault an hindrance be,
We call from him a double penalty.
If any should our parson disrespect,
Or wardens orders any time neglect,

1. In many counties it is still the custom to toll the great bell on the occasion of a death in the parish, and in allusion to this the following inscription is on the tenor bell of North Curry Church, Somerset :

“ May all that I shall summon to the grave,
The blessing of a well spent life receive.”

It is also the custom there to toll this bell after the funeral, and indicate the age by a series of strokes with an interval between each score; and also the sex, by nine for a man, seven for a woman, five for a boy, three for a girl.

Let him be always held in full disgrace,
And ever more be banished this place.
So when the bells are ceased then let us sing
God bless the Church, God save the King."

A shorter version is also painted on a board in the belfry of St. Merryn Church.

KING CHARLES'S LETTER.

There is in good preservation in the church King Charles's letter of thanks to the people of Cornwall for their loyalty and bravery in defending his rights. It is painted on wood, and dated 10th September, 1643, from his camp at Sudeley Castle. I here transcribe it.

"C. R. We are highly sensible of y^e extraordinary merit of Our County of Cornwall of their zeal for the defence of Our Person and the just rights of Our Crown in a time when we could contribute so little to our own defence or to their assistance in a time when not only no reward appeared but great and probable dangers were threatened to obedience and loyalty of their great and eminent courage and patience in their indefatigable prosecution of their great work against so potent an enemy backed by so strong rich and populous cities and so plentifully furnished and supplied with men, arms, money, ammunition, provisions of all kinds and of the wonderful success with what it hath pleased Almighty God though with the loss of some most eminent persons who shall never be forgotten by us to reward

their loyalty and patience by many strange victories over them and our enemies in despite of all human probability and all imaginable disadvantages that as we cannot be forgetful of so great desserts so we cannot but desire to publish to all the world and perpetuate to all time the memory of these their merits and of our acceptance of the same and to that end we do hereby render our Royal thanks to that our county and in the most publick and the most lasting manner We can devise commanding copies hereof to be printed and published one of them to be read in every Church and Chapel therein and to be kept for ever as a record of the same that as long as the History of these Times and this Nation shall continue the memory of how much that County hath merited from Us and Our Crown may be derived with it to posterity. Given, etc."

THE REGISTERS.

These commence in 1673, and are contained in eighteen books, most of which are in a fair state of preservation. The old books are of parchment, loosely put together, and much of the writing indistinct, badly written, and very carelessly kept, and the entries of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths are indiscriminately mixed up. The later books are in ruled forms, and better kept and preserved. The marriages up to 1812 have been transcribed by the writer of this work, and are published in Vol. VII of *Cornish Marriages*, by Messrs. Phillimore and Taylor.

With regard to the keeping of parish registers, the first mandate for keeping them was made in the time of Henry VIII, about 1536, by Thomas Cromwell, who was vicar-general. This mandate was renewed in more vigorous terms on the accession of Elizabeth, 1558, but not being regularly observed, it was ordered in 1597 that parchment register books should be purchased at the expense of every parish, and that all names in the older books (mostly of paper) should be therein transcribed. It was at the same time ordered that copies should be annually forwarded to the episcopal registry to be preserved in the episcopal archives. This injunction was so imperfectly carried out, and the duplicates when forwarded so carelessly kept, that the diocesan registers are mere fragments of what they should be, and in some cases are in such confusion as to be practically valueless. There are few dioceses that have any registers earlier than 1660.

In many parishes the early registers have been lost, and they are usually defective or wanting during the Commonwealth. This was more particularly the case with regard to marriages, which during that period were sanctioned to be performed by magistrates. The old register books contain many scraps of local information interpolated in the pages, of which the writer has availed himself in compiling this work.

In 1547, the order for keeping registers was as follows: "That the parson, vicar, or curate and parishioners of every parish within this realm shall

in their churches and chapels keep one book or register, wherein they shall write the day and year of every wedding, christening, and burial made within their parish for their time ; and so every man succeeding them likewise ; and therein shall write every persons name that shall be so wedded, christened, or buried. And for the safe keeping of the same book, the parish shall be bound to provide of their common charges one sure coffer with two locks and keys, whereof the one shall remain with the parson, vicar, or curate, and the other with the wardens of every parish church or chapel wherein the said book shall be laid up ; which book they shall every Sunday take forth in the presence of the said wardens, or one of them, write and record in the same all the weddings, christenings and burials made the whole week before ; and that done, to lay up the book in the said coffer as afore. And for every time the same shall be omitted, the party that shall be the fault thereof shall forfeit to the said church 3*s.* 4*d.*, to be employed to the poor man's box of that parish." (Injunctions of Edward VI.)

In the injunction of Elizabeth, the fine is to be employed half to the poor man's box and half towards the repairing of the church ; and, still later, the whole forfeit is to be employed for the reparation of the church. A statute of William III made the keeping of such a register obligatory on the minister of every parish and place. But the statute itself was passed for the grant of a tax to assist in carrying on the war then pending. Later

acts have for the most part changed the person of the registrar. The minister still remains the registrar of marriages according to the rites of the Church of England. But special registrars are appointed for the registration of births and deaths, and of other modes of marriage, and of making the ceremony of marriage a civil rite.

In the register of burials there frequently occurs a note that the body was buried in woollen only. This was on account of an act passed in 1679 (and which was repealed in 1814) to encourage the wool trade. An affidavit had to be taken before a magistrate by two credible persons, on oath, "that the said . . . was not put in, wrapt, or wound up, or buried in any shirt, shift, sheet or shroud made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, gold or silver, or any other than what is made of sheep's wool only, or in any coffin lined or faced with any cloth stuff or anything whatsoever made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold or silver, or any other material but sheep's wool only." This affidavit must be made within eight days after the interment, and the relatives shall bring the same so signed to the minister, who shall enter the same in his register. If these conditions were not complied with, then the goods and chattels of the deceased were liable to forfeiture of £5, to be levied by distress by the churchwardens and overseers, to whom the minister was to give notice of default. Half the penalty was given to the poor, and the remainder, with all costs incurred before the justices, went to the informer.

There were many other strict acts passed relating to the manufacture of woollen and the encouragement thereof, dating from the time of Edward IV, 1442, but the particular act referred to was 30 Car. II, c. 3.

Another entry in these burial registers is of some interest. The word "mort" occurs, and a sum is paid which varies in different entries. These were called in the old days oblations, or in still older times "soul scot," sums paid to the clergy as a kind of heriot. Just as the lord, on the death of a life, claimed the best beast or other goods, so the clergy claimed the second best chattel; and anciently it was usual to bring the mortuary to the church along with the corpse when it was brought to be buried. A variety of customs existed in different parishes with regard to mortuaries, and they frequently gave rise to exactions. By a statute of 21 Hen. VIII, an attempt was made to reduce them to some kind of certainty. By that statute it was enacted: "that all 'mortuaries' or 'corse presents' to parsons (the latter term showing them to be voluntary donations) should be taken in the following manner, viz., for every person dying therein who did not leave goods to the value of ten marks, nothing; to every person leaving ten marks and under thirty pounds, 3*s.* 4*d.*; above thirty pounds and under forty, 6*s.* 8*d.*; if above fifty pounds, of what value soever, 10*s.* and no more, and under this statute stands the law of mortuaries to this day."¹

1. Justice Stephen's *Commentaries of the Law of England*.

The duration of our parish registers of three-and-half centuries is a direct link with bygone days, and although in many cases indifferent care has been taken of them, they are as a rule the best preserved of any parish documents.

VII.

The Vicarage of Mylor and Mabe. Account of Glasney College. List of Vicars.



N the 23rd February, 1288, St. Mylor (*Ecclesia Sancti Melori*) was appropriated to the college of Glasney, which was situated at Penryn.

The History of Glasney Collegiate Church, by Mr. Thurstan C. Peter, gives a full and interesting account of this institution. It was a college of secular canons, somewhat after the manner of our modern cathedrals, which acted as a centre of church life in West Cornwall. It was founded in the year 1265 by Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, sometimes called Walter le Goode, who ruled from 1257 to 1280, and was dedicated by him to St. Thomas the Martyr (otherwise Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in the time of Henry II, in 1170), and afterwards also to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

It is recorded of him, on his tomb in Exeter Cathedral, that he was moved thereto by a voice that came to him in his sleep. "He laid the foundation of the church (says the Cartulary) on the morrow of the Annunciation of Our Lady, in the year 1265, and on Sunday the morrow of the Annunciation of our Lady, two years after, he solemnly consecrated the church and churchyard." In 1267, being the third year of the foundation, he appointed and designated thirteen persons under the names of canons secular (a provost and twelve canons), called a provost and chapter, who should serve faithfully and continuously in the said church.

The canons of Glasney were secular canons, just as the canons of Truro are at the present day, and it was in no way a monastic institution. During the three hundred years of its existence it was a favourite establishment of the bishops of Exeter, and many important orders were promulgated from here. Here, in 1371, on the occasion of his ordinary visitation, Bishop Brantyngham ordained no fewer than sixty-four men; the names of whom are given in Mr. Thurstan C. Peter's book.

There was a close connection between the prebendal canons of the college and the vicars of the numerous parishes which were appropriated to it. The bishop called upon the college to nominate a clerk to the parish so appropriated, whom, if satisfactory, he instituted as perpetual vicar, responsible to the bishop, and irremovable without the bishop's

consent. A house was also to be provided, and he was to reside continuously. The canons took special care that there should be a vicar in each parish, and if untrained men were appointed to benefices, they required them to study at Oxford or elsewhere, meanwhile providing a duly qualified substitute.

There appears to have been some dispute as to the appropriation of Probus to the college, and a decision was given against such on 23rd February, 1288. On the same day the appropriation of Mylor was made as a substitute for Probus.

The document relating to this states : "That as that exalted city, the Heavenly Jerusalem, when that most glorious martyr, Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, reached the pastures of eternal life, there to feast with his brethren, rejoiced that another golden star had been added to their number, so the Anglican Church below ought fervently to strive to honour him by providing in every place dedicated to him (in aliquo sui vico) a new light by which posterity might be illuminated." The good bishop (Peter Quivil) then proceeds to extol St. Thomas' conduct in life and in his death by the cruel sword of the satellites of Satan, and tells us how his own predecessor, Walter [Bronescombe], had commenced, in the saint's honour, the collegiate church of Glasney, but had been unable to complete his undertaking. Bishop Quivil, therefore, being anxious to do all he could to give effect to so laudable an intention, ordained (with the consent of the dean and chapter), that as

Glasney was too far from Exeter for proper control to be exercised, there should be a perpetual rector, to be known as "Provost," to bear a part of the responsibility. The provost, at the time of his institution, should have reached the order of sub-deacon at least, and should proceed to the priesthood in due course. He was to be in residence at least two-thirds of the year. He was to have jurisdiction over all canons and clerks, with all necessary powers for the regulation of manners and the guidance of souls, and to the same extent as the dean had over the canons and clerks of Exeter, of which church Glasney was, as far as possible, to be a daughter in practice (*seu quæ filia*). He then appointed Walter de Fermesham, who had for some time presided over the college with faithfulness and success, and had been called provost, to be so in reality, assigning to him and his successors in the office the principal stall in choir and seat in chapter.¹

Then, because the means of the church and its clerks were slender and their labours great, the bishop, with the consent of the dean and chapter given after careful and solemn discussion, granted to the said Walter as provost the church of St. Mylor, being in his gift, and annexed it to the provostship in perpetuity, reserving to himself and his successors the right of collation to the Glasney prebends as they should fall vacant, and

1. There were two provosts before Fermesham, viz., Henry de Bolleghe and William de Bodrigan (see note p. 93). Perhaps this ordinance only legalised an existing fact. (Walter de Fermesham was also rector of Mylor.)

saving all rights to the bishop and church of Exeter. The bishop intimates that other provision will, as opportunity occurs, be made for Glasney, and that in due course a perpetual vicarage will be ordained in St. Mylor, that the provost may be relieved of work. The deed is dated 23rd February, 1288.

To St. Mylor he ordained a perpetual vicar.

There is an ordinance of the vicarage, dated 9th May, 1353, the church being therein described as appropriated to the office of provost of Glasney, and the vicar being Sir Simon de Trelees, priest, who was instituted 11th January, 1353, and the patron Sir Richard de Gomershall, provost of Glasney. By this the bishop, with the consent of the provost, assigned to the vicar for the time being a messuage adjoining the cemetery of the church, with land measuring at least ten acres.¹ He was moreover to receive the entire altarage and the small tithes, both real and personal, as well of the parish church as of the dependent chapel of St. Laud (now the separate parish of Mabe), together with the tithe of hay, and of the fishery and the mortuaries of the whole parish, also the garb-tithe of Kerygou (now Cregoes); the whole of which the bishop estimated as worth by the year £10 sterling.

It is interesting to note that at the date of the tithe commutation "the corn and grain tithes arising from lands called part of Cregoes" still belonged to the vicar.

1. This is probably the principal portion of the present glebe, and the oldest portion.

This great collegiate institution survived for nearly three hundred years, until the dissolution of religious houses and the suppression of chantries¹ by King Henry VIII, who, under the plea of devoting the money arising from them to the foundation of schools, the augmentation of universities, and relieving the poor, found it more convenient to seize their goods and revenues for his own use, or bestow them on his favourites. Thus the church was robbed of its property, and as one result we find the great tithes, in many instances, remain the property of laymen to the present day. This is so at Mylor. This spoliation was not completed during the lifetime of King Henry, but the college existed feebly until the second year of Edward VI, 1548. The buildings were then sold and dismantled, full particulars of which are given by Mr. Thurstan C. Peter. Amongst the articles valued are "the belles, leade, stones, and timber." Part of the lead is sent to "the thiles of Sille, for the king's majesties fortifications."

About this time the king was giving attention to his coast defences. St. Mawes and Pendennis castles were built, and the Islands of Scilly were fortified.

The total amount of lead taken is "xxij ffoder," a fodder being 19cwt., and it was worth per fodder £3 13s. 4d. The stones and timber were valued

1. There was probably a chantry attached to Mylor Church in the Clinton aisle, which was broken up with the other chantries and monasteries in 1538.

at £20. These meant considerable sums in those days.

It has been conjectured that much of the stone in Mylor Church came from Glasney, namely the fine Caen stone of the south porch, and of the pillars of the central arcade, and some windows. Of these it is said that no such fine stone can be obtained at the present day. A considerable quantity of this stone has been found in the ruins of Glasney. The workmanship, too, of these is admirable. Caen stone, also, is not unusual in Cornish churches.

RECTORS OF MYLOR.

The following is from the Diocesan Register at Exeter.

“St. Mylor [Sancti Meliori MS. Rectors of]. Thomas de Wyndesore clerk resigned viva voce et literatorie totium jus quod habuit ad ecclesiam Sancti Meliori in Cornubia 22 June 1258 and on the same day the Bishop collated Sir Walter de Fermesham¹ cum honore (sic) viginti marcurum solvendarum Magistro Johanni de Agnavia quoad vixerit. Also on the same day Thomas de Wyndsore optinuit tales literas—Universis etc. Walteris Dei gracia etc. Noveritis nos caritatis intuitu concessisse dilecto clerico nostro, Thome de Wyndsore decem marcas percipiendas singulis annis de Camera nostra et successorum nostrorum ad duos anni Terminos ; unam videlecit medieta-

1. Sir W. de Fermesham was one of the first provosts of Glasney, being at the time Rector of Mylor—Thurstan C. Peter.

tem ad Festum Sancti Michaelis et alteram medietatem ad Pascha, quosque idem Thome vel alicui persone Ecclesiastice ydonæ quam ad hoc elegerit in competenti Beneficio Ecclesiastice per nos vel successores nostros provisum fuerit." (4 b—Bronescombe's Register).

The above entry was made prior to the appropriation of Mylor to Glasney College, which took place in the year 1288, and it refers to Thomas de Windsore as having been rector of Mylor. He was therefore in possession of the great tithes. Mr. Thurstan C. Peter mentions a former one, who was the first of whom there is any record, viz., Walter Mandlere, who was collated by King John. The entry above quoted, translated, means that on the 22nd June, 1258, Thomas de Windsore resigned all rights to the rectory, the bishop on the same day collating Walter de Fermesham, charging him with the payment of twenty marks a year to Master John de Agnavia, who was a former rector; at the same time a letter was addressed by the bishop to Windsore, authorising him to receive ten marks a year from the episcopal treasury until he or some suitable nominee of his should be provided for in a competent benefice.¹

VICARS OF MYLOR AND MABE.

The earliest vicar of which we can find any record is Sir Simon de Trelees, priest, who was

1. "Mylor Church made Parochial about 1308 and dedicated to S. Miloris. I think before that date there were other chapels in the Parish, especially at Restronguet."—*Oliver's Monasticon*.

instituted (at Chudleigh) 11th January, 1353. Patron, Richard de Gomershall, provost of Glasney. Died 1378.

Radulphus Frankeleyn, priest, was collated (in London) on 27th April, 1378, per mort. Sir Simon Trelys (Brantyngham, vol. ii, fol. 53*b*). Died 1401.

Richard Treles, chaplain, was instituted 16th March, 1401-2, on death of Richard Frankelyne. Patron, William Culling, provost of Glasney. (Stafford 2, 21).

John Rescasa on resignation of Richard Trelees 12th February, 1421, on presentation of William Culling, provost of Glasney. (Lacye 27).

William Perys on resignation of John Rescasa, 14th April, 1429. Presentation of Walter Trengols or Trengose, prebend of Glasney. (Lacye 90).

Sir John Renaudyn, chaplain, succeeded Sir William (Perows) or Perys, 23rd June, 1456. (Neville 2).¹

Thomas John alias Denys, in person of John Evelyn, proctor on resignation of John Renaudin, the last vicar, on presentation of Glasney, 3rd June, 1473. (Bothe 20).

Sir John Tregithioe, chaplain, on death of

1. Mr. Peter gives the following (*Glasney*, p. 77): "Master Richard Reddew (or Rew) Inceptor of the sacred page collated as Provost of Glasney, 23rd Oct., 1436, on resignation of Master Walter Trengose. He was presented to Mylor 1st June, 1456." I find a similar entry in Oliver's *Monasticon* giving reference to Lacye's Register, vol. ii, p. 146, but I am unable to trace it, and this statement does not agree with the succession shown.

Thomas Denys, 1st April, 1514, on presentation of Master John Tyacke, B.D., master of decrees and John Skeweys, gent., patrons for that turn.

Sir Mathew Brock, on death of John Tregethow, 14th Oct., 1527, on presentation of John Cock and John Killigrew by a concession from the college of Glasney. (Beysey 34).

Mathew Broke is named as a canon of Glasney and is one of those pensioned on the suppression of the college. This ends the Glasney presentations, and from henceforth the patronage is with the bishop.

Philip Nicolles, M.A., on death of Matthew Brooke, 28th Nov., 1591, by collation of bishop. (Woollton 49).

John Digbye. There is no record of his induction in the bishop's register. He appears as vicar at the visitation of Kirrier held on 11th April, 1622.

Thomas Peters, M.A. (vicar of Mylor et Capella de Lavabe) on resignation of John Digbie, 3rd Dec., 1628. Collation of bishop. Buried at Mylor (see tombstone in churchyard) 1654, aged 57. (See Appendix D).

(The record of institutions is here interrupted. There are few recorded in the Exeter Registers from 1646 to 1660).

Thomas Tregosse. Instituted October, 1659, ejected 24th August, 1662. Died at Penryn, Jan. 18th, 1670. Buried at Mabe (see Mabe Register). (See Appendix E).

Edward White. 26th Feb., 1662. Then vacant. Presentation of bishop (Gauden 52). Buried at Mylor, 18th April, 1678.

William Taubyn, B.A., on death of Edward White, 16th July, 1678. Buried at Mylor, 16th June, 1701.

Francis St. Barb on death of William Taubyn, 8th Aug., 1701. (Trelawney 66). Buried at Mylor, May 6th, 1739.

George Turner, M.A., on death of Francis St. Barb, May 1, 1740 (Stephen). Buried at Mylor, Nov. 3rd, 1761.

William Osborne, B.A., on death of George Turner, 11th Nov., 1761.

Richard Milles, M.A., on death of William Osborne. 6th Nov., 1779. Also vicar of Kenwyn, 1781 to 1823.

Edward Hoblyn, B.A., to Milour alias Melor and Lavapper on resignation of Richard Milles, 15th April, 1823. Died Feb. 8th, 1868, aged 85. Buried at Mylor. Mylor is now separated from Mabe.

Jeffreys Wilkins Murray, M.A., on death of Edward Hoblyn, 6th July, 1868. Resigned 1874.

Samuel Rosenthal on resignation of J. W. Murray, Oct. 20th, 1874.

Alfred Grey, M.A., on resignation of Samuel Rosenthal, 27th Sept., 1881.

Charles William Sackville Taunton, B.A., on resignation of Alfred Grey, Sept. 13th, 1890.

Edward Arthur Cosens, M.A., on cession of C. W. S. Taunton, March 31st, 1897. He died on 12th May, 1898, aged 38. Was buried at Mylor.

Richard Gaseley Parker, B.A., on death of E. A. Cosens, 12th Aug., 1898.

There is a monument in the church in memory of the Rev. William Whitehead, late curate of this parish, who died on the 13th August, 1823. He was probably curate-in-charge for Mr. Milles, who seems to have been non-resident. He also had the living of Kenwyn.

CHURCHWARDENS.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 1845 to 1848. | Mr. Stephen Doble. Mr. Thomas Wm. Reed. |
| 1849 to 1854. | Mr. Stephen Doble. Mr. Hugh Oliver Olivey. |
| 1855 to 1863. | Mr. Mathew A. Doble. Mr. Hugh Oliver Olivey. |
| 1864 to 1876. | Mr. M. A. Doble. Mr. Henry Trevascus. |
| 1877 to 1878. | Mr. M. A. Doble. Captain Hind. |
| 1879 to 1880. | Mr. M. A. Doble. Mr. Bastian. |
| 1880 to 1885. | Mr. M. A. Doble. Mr. Henry Trevascus. |

- 1886 to 1894. Mr. M. A. Doble.
 Mr. T. L. Laurence.
 1895 to 1901. Mr. Laurence Knapp.
 Mr. Thomas Williams.
 1902 . . . Mr. Hugh P. Olivey.
 Mr. J. P. Tresise.

Both of whom are still in office (1907).

It is much to be regretted that this is such a meagre one, and that the parish books carry us no further back than 1845.

The office of churchwarden was formerly a very important one, and holders of such took a leading position in the parish. By statute of 27 Hen. VIII, c. 25, they ranked co-equally with mayors, governors, and head officers of every city, borough and town corporate. They were not simply ecclesiastical officers, but temporal officers chosen by the laymen of the parish to take charge of the temporal estate. "Wardens of the goods" pertaining to the church is the designation given in Rolls of Parliament as early as 1341. It has been the custom in this parish for the minister to choose one and the parishioners the other. There is no law for this but only *custom*, and it was not the custom before the Reformation. The change took place by a canon of Convocation in 1603. They were formerly "overseers" by virtue of their office, but recent legislation has curtailed their duties and made them more essentially church officers.

For list of bishops of Exeter and Truro see Appendix F.

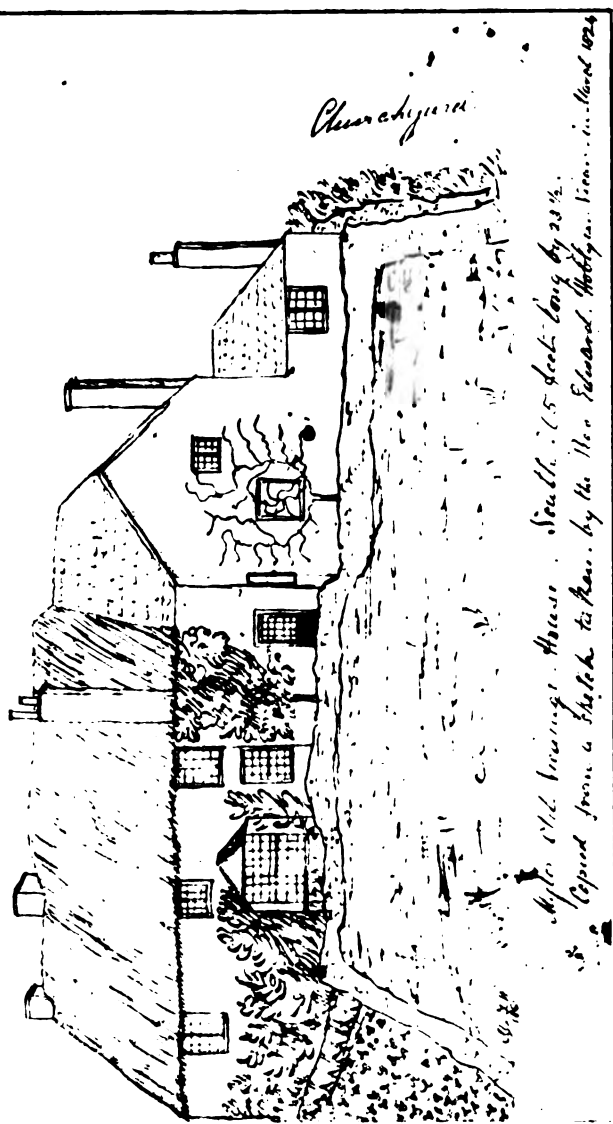
VIII.

The Vicarage House—Old and New ; Old Terrier ; Tithes ; Old Church Town.

THE VICARAGE HOUSE.



THE ground of the churchyard forms a steep declivity, at the head of which formerly stood an old thatched house, the residence of the vicars of Mylor ; but as it was found to be in a very decayed state on the collation of the Rev. Edward Hoblyn (see below), in the year 1823, he removed it, and built a commodious vicarage to accommodate an increasing family, on more elevated ground and commanding a picturesque view. A large expanse of water extends itself in front, four miles by two, which is constantly enlivened by passing steam-boats, boats engaged in the oyster fishery, yachts, and ships of various burden, bringing their cargoes to the quays of Truro, or to the wharfs of the neighbouring creeks. Beyond is seen St. Just-in-



MYLOR OLD VICARAGE HOUSE

Rosland ; on the north the mouth of the river Fal, the house and grounds of Trelissick, and, in the farther distance, the woods of Tregothnan. Just below, on the south, is a narrow valley, planted with fir and other trees, where the Admiralty have a reservoir and their dockyard and quay, covering altogether about fifteen acres. The summit is crowned by Trefusis Grove. Altogether it is most charmingly situated.

The Rev. Edward Hoblyn was born 22nd April, 1782, at Gwennap Vicarage, his father, the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, being curate there. Robert Hoblyn married Mary, his first cousin, daughter of Hugh Mallet of Milbrook, and had a family of nine children, of which Edward was the fourth, Robert and two sisters being before him. Robert died at twenty-five, and these two sisters died young. Edward then became the heir. When Edward was quite young his father came into possession of the Nanswhydon property, which had been in the family 350 years. During the time Edward was at college the house at Nanswhydon was burnt down (30th Nov., 1803). He took his degree in 1804. His father being averse to his entering the church, he cut off the entail, and left his property to a younger son. He was ordained deacon in 1808 by the bishop of Winchester, priest in 1809 by the bishop of Rochester. Held the curacies of Tudeley and Capel in Kent ; St. Mary's, Queen's Square, Bath ; Ilminster, Somerset ; Lamerton, Devon ; Mary Tavy, Devon ; Liskeard, Cornwall. Was presented to

Mylor and Mabe¹ by Bishop Carey, of Exeter, in 1823, and died on 8th February, 1868, aged 85, having held the living forty-five years. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Parker, surgeon, and had a family of twelve children.

OLD TERRIER.

Giving an account of goods, etc., belonging to the church in 1745.

There is an interesting old Terrier, dated 13th July, 1745, in which the vicarage house and glebe are described, and which also refers to the gift of the Bolesco fields or Blises. This is extracted from the principal registry of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, signed Ralph Barnes, Dep. Registrar.

"The vicarage house is built of stone, and covered partly with slate and partly with thatch, and contains a parlor, hall, kitchen, dairy, and two cellars. The parlor and hall are floored with deals, and are about 12ft. square. The outhouses are a barn, and stable of 14ft. square.

"The glebe consisteth of about eight acres, and is divided into five arable fields, one meadow, one orchard, and one garden. One of the fields is bounded on the north by the sea, and is continuous to the highway leading from the church to Mylor

1. Mabe was a chapel dependent on Mylor, the mother church, and there was never any institution to it until recently (1868) when it became a distinct vicarage. This was on the appointment of the Rev. J. W. Murray to Mylor, who succeeded the Rev. E. Hoblyn.

Registry of the diocese of Exeter, order in council 22 Feb. 1848 (see *Gazette*). Abolition of peculiar and exempt jurisdiction in the diocese of Exeter takes effect on 14 March, 1848. On which day Mylor and Mabe ceased to be bishop's peculiars.

bridge, containing one acre and half of ground ; the rest of the glebe lies adjoining to the house on the west side of the homestall, and is bounded on the north by the highway leading from Mylor church to Flushing, on the west by an estate called Trenoweth, on the south by the lands of the late Sir Peter Killigrew, and on the east by the churchyard. The number of ash, elm, and sycamore trees on the glebe is about forty.

“An augmentation of one field, called Blises, about four acres, was made to the glebe, and given to the vicars of Mylor for ever, by the last will of Richard Bonython, Esq., which field is now divided into two, is bounded on all sides with the lands of the late Sir Peter Killigrew, and hath the right of way to it leading from the Flushing road aforesaid, through a lane and two fields belonging to an estate called Nanhidon, on payment of an acknowledgment of twopence a year for the same to the heirs of the aforesaid Sir Peter Killigrew.

“We have three bells. A silver cup of a large and one of a smaller size for the Holy Communion, with covers belonging to each, a large dish and a smaller salver for the sacramental bread, both of silver. A cloth of scarlet plush for the communion table. A pulpit cloth and cushion each of crimson velvet and trimmed with gold, and two cloths of fine linnen for the Lord’s table. The roofe of our church and gallery (Mr. Kemp’s ile excepted) are boarded on the inside with deals. The churchyard fences are repaired by the parishioners.

“The clerk’s wages are forty shillings a year,

the sexton's twenty, paid by the parishioners ; the present clerk was appointed by the present vicar, att the request of the parishioners, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty one. That the above is a true and perfect Terrier of ye parish of Mylor in ye county of Cornwall, is attested by us this 13th day of July, 1745.

George Turner, Vicar.

Thos. Polkinghorne }
Henry Sholl } Churchwardens.

Edward Laurence.

Richd. Bamfield.

John Nankivell.

Richd. Tressidder.

Benj. Banfield.

John Taylder."

TITHES.

Probably few measures have ever had a more satisfactory effect in healing heartburnings and averting strife than the act for the commutation of tithes. Before the act was passed, it was said there was scarcely a parish in the kingdom in which the amount of tithes was not a frequent occasion of disputes and unpleasantness, and in most instances the parson was habitually receiving less than his legal due. On this account, the following correspondence showing the arrangements relating to tithe will be of some interest.

In March, 1825, a correspondence took place between the vicar, the Rev. Edward Hoblyn, and

his parishioners, on the subject of an augmentation of the tithe composition. This was about the second year after his induction, and some years before the passing of the "Tithe Commutation Act," which came into operation in 1836.

The vicar's letter is as follows :

"The vicar of Mylor desires to submit to the consideration of his Parishioners the propriety of augmenting the composition for the vicarial tithes, which for a number of years past has not exceeded the low sum of one shilling in the pound on the actual rent, and now that the value of produce has so much increased it must be deemed just that the vicarial tenth should make a return bearing some proportion to the other nine-tenths. The vicar is not earnest to exact the utmost value of his tenth part of certain produce of the land, but will be content to yield up his just demand, and to accept a fair composition.

"As many of the Parishioners appear to be unacquainted with what things are liable to pay tithe, the several particulars of things titheable are here specified, viz.—*of things titheable vicarial :*

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Acorns, if sold | Conies or Rab- | Hay |
| Aftermowth | bits, if sold | Hemp |
| Agistment | Doves or Pig- | Holly |
| Apples | eons, if sold | Hops in Orch- |
| Bark | Flax | ards & Gardens |
| Calves | Fowls | Horses |
| Chicken | Fruit | Lambs |
| Clover | Furze, if sold | Loppings of |
| Clover Seed | Gardens | Trees |

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Milk | Rape Seed | Turkeys |
| Mills—tenth of | Saffron | Turnips |
| clear gain | Timber Trees if | Willows |
| Nurseries | corded for fuel | Woad & Wool |
| Orchards | | |

“Small tithes—Pig, Goose, Honey.

“In order to come to a fair composition let each occupier of a farm calculate the article of milk only ; for instance a Cow is milked twice a day for at least 8 months in the year. The two meals of milk put together cannot be worth less than 6d. a day one day with another for 8 m. In 8 m. there are twenty four tenth days when the whole produce of the Cow belongs to the vicar ; therefore the tenth produce of the milk of one Cow for 8 m. will be equal to 12/- Let it here be noted that Profit or Loss is not to be taken into the account ; for tithes respect the *produce* merely.

“Besides the Agistment Tithe of one Cow for the remaining four months, (her keep being estimated at 2/6 a week or 10/- a month) will make 4/- more to be added to the former sum of 12/- making the whole tenth value of a Cow 16/- a year ; in this sum the value of the Calf is not taken.

“Thus in many instances in the P. of Mylor as respects the old composition the sum usually paid has been barely the amount of the value of the article of milk alone and the vicar has had no profit or use of his tenth part of other articles titheable.

"The actual tenth part of a pound is 2/- and Mabe Parish actually pays 2/- in the pound according to the actual value or supposed rents.

"The vicar therefore trusts that the Parishioners of Mylor will consider themselves treated liberally when he proposes to them that at and after Michaelmas day next they pay him a tithe composition of $\frac{1}{6}$ in the pound according to the actual rent of estates rented and the actual value of estates occupied by proprietors for farms generally ; and 2/- in the pound for meadow land according to the distinction which has existed heretofore.

"Should the vicar's present proposal be acceded to by his Parishioners he does not anticipate on his part any further advance at any future time."

The parishioners' answer :

"The vestry having respectfully considered the proposition submitted by the Rev. E. H. for the composition of the vicarial tithes beg leave to submit that Mylor stands on a different footing with the neighbouring Parishes, viz. Budock, Gluvius and Mabe. Those being in general grazing Parishes and Mylor a corn one :—We therefore consider that $\frac{1}{3}$ in the pound on actual rents will be a just and fair equivalent on arable estates.

"D. Dundas, John Rowe, Thos. Goodfellow, Nicholas Bell, Robert Louttit, Nicholas Goodfellow, Stephen Doble, Willm. Pellow, John Allen, Robert Rundle, Chas. Goodfellow, Alexr. Dinnis, William Carvosso, John Lowes, Bartholomew Lawrence, Benjn. Lawrence.

"It is understood that the above proposition includes all vicarial tithes.

D. DUNDAS."

The vicar again writes :

"The vicar respectfully acknowledges having received through Mr. Doble the answer of the Parishioners of Mylor to his proposition for an increase of the composition for the vicarial tithes wherein they have declined acceding to his proposal of paying $1/6$ in the pound for certain reasons therein stated and have on their part made a proposal of paying him $1/3$ in the pound upon their actual rents.

"The vicar therefore being desirous of entering into a fair and honest composition with his Parishioners and admitting their objection to his proposal as not unreasonable at the present time, that Mylor Parish is mostly arable land, hereby states his acceptance of their proposal ; namely he consents to receive $1/3$ in the pound upon the actual rent of renters of farms and the actual value of farms occupied by proprietors ; the amount of actual rent upon every farm to be certified by the production of the lease, and the actual value of farms not rented but occupied by proprietors to be determined by arbitration.

"And in every case where any renter or proprietor now entering into composition shall refuse to exhibit his lease for inspection, when called upon to do so, or shall refuse to agree to an arbitration, then the sum of $1/6$ in the pound will be demanded as a composition to be paid by such

person to the vicar, according to the affirmed or reputed rent or value which regulated the former payment and the same will be demanded upon the actual rent or value whenever it shall be ascertained.

“The vicar further states that it is not his intention to call on any party now compounding and exhibiting his lease, or consenting to an arbitration, for any arrears which may hence appear upon former payments or where the actual rent shall be found to exceed the affirmed rent as formerly specified and which regulated former payments.

“And also that occupiers of meadow or dairy lands shall pay the sum of 2/- in the pound upon their actual rent which shall be certified by the production of their lease.

“That the composition herein specified and now agreed upon between the respective parties shall include all vicarial tithes.

“That the small tithe of pig, goose and honey shall continue to be paid distinct from the vicarial tithe as heretofore.

“And that the yearly composition now hereby entered into between the vicar and Parishioners shall become due and payable at and upon Michaelmas day in each year, and the first payment shall be due and payable at and upon Michaelmas day next ensuing A.D. 1826.

EDWARD HOBLYN.

November 1825.”

This arrangement doubtless continued until the

Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 came into operation, under which the value of the tithe rent charge was fixed according to the price of corn in each year, and based on an average of the last seven years. Since that time it has undergone many changes, and the value of the £100 tithe rent charge is now worth only £67, a reduction therefore of the vicar's income from that source of about thirty-three per cent. For the first fifty years it averaged £102 9s. 9½d., and for the seven years to 1902, £68 5s. 0d.

Fortunately for Mylor this serious reduction has been to some extent met by other grants to the living.

GRANTS TO THE LIVING.

In August, 1886, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made a grant of £40 per annum in augmentation of Mylor vicarage. In May, 1896, they made a further grant of £44 per annum, and at the same time granted a sum of £41 10s. to be applied in discharging a debt to the governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, due on a mortgage for a sum borrowed in 1869 for repairing the parsonage house. In May, 1902, a further grant of £16 per annum was made by the commissioners.

TITHE COMMUTATION ACT OF 1836.

In relation to the apportionment under this act, the following documents appear in an old book, and are interesting in several respects.

"14th Dec. 1839. In estimating small Tithe Carclew is covered from the render of small Tithe and tithe of hay by a prescription or customary payment of 6/8 per annum, the measurement of the lands so affected is 395 acres. The estimated quantity in the parish subject to tithe is 2663a. 1r. 35p. the whole arable.

"Stephen Doble owner of all the corn and grain tithes except a part of the Cregoes and except the glebe.

"The Vicar entitled to all the other tithes and also the corn and grain tithes from the land called part of Cregoes.

"The sum awarded tithe rent charge to Mr. Doble £350.

"To the Vicar £215 and also for corn and grain of a part called Cregoes."

On the subject of "Cregoes" the following note appears :

"And whereas the s^d S. D. is owner of all the corn and grain tithes except those arising from lands called a part of Cregoes and *except those arising from the glebe lands* and that the vicar is also entitled to all other tithes and *also to the corn and grain tithes arising from lands called part of Cregoes.* And whereas I¹ find that the tithes both great and small arising from the glebe lands have been duly *merged* in the s^d lands and such *merger* has been duly confirmed.

"The annual sum of £350 to be paid to the impropiator and £215 to the vicar instead of all

1. This refers to the official.

other tithes and *also instead* of the corn and grain tithes of *the land called part of Cregoes.*"

There was found to be an error in this award and a supplementary award was made 9th August, 1842. It was then found that Stephen Doble was not the sole owner, but holds a lease from Lord Clinton of certain portions, and in estimating the value of such tithes the value arising from the Barton of Trefusis (except the Cregoes) containing 331*a.* 3*p.* was omitted. The tithe was increased by adding the value of such barton (except the Cregoes). And that Lord Clinton is impropiator of all the tithes of corn and grain (except a part of Cregoes and the glebe). And that S. D. had a lease of all (except of such as arise from certain portions) part of the said barton now occupied by Jonathan Nicholls, and he holds a lease of that portion occupied by him, 31*a.* 1*r.* 17*p.* Instead of £350 to be £403 and £2 to be paid to Jonathan Nicholls.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Gross rent charge | £620. | To the vicar | £215 |
| Lord Clinton and | } | S. Doble | £403 |
| his Lessees | | J. Nicholls | £ 2 |
| | | | <hr/> £620 |

In relation to the tithe due from Carclew the following occurs :

"Mem : Joseph Bird an old man of this Parish states that the two Bolisco fields¹ were given to

1. See old Terrier, in which the gift of these fields is mentioned by will of Richard Bonython (p. 103). Also see extract from his will, Appendix B, in which no mention is made of any modus relating to tithe, nor can any be traced.

the vicarage of Mylor when Mr. Turner was vicar by Madam Kemp who then resided at Carclew. These fields, together with 6/8 in annual money, possibly made the modus.

“Mem : Lord Wodehouse demands 6d. a year for high rent on these fields.

E. H. Vicar.”

CHURCH TOWN, OLD AND NEW.

In the grant of Glasney College to the vicarage of Mylor they assigned “a messuage adjoining the cemetery of the church with land measuring at least ten acres.” This was the original glebe.

The same grant continues : “Also the garb tithe of Kerygou” (now the Cregoes).

There is much of interest in this, as it appears to connect this spot with what was the Old Mylor Church Town.

The following note is made by the Rev. J. W. Murray :

“Former residence of the Vicars of Mylor in the Cregoes. I have frequently heard John Tregenza, late Parish Sexton (Father of the present Sexton) say that his Grandmother lived in a house on that part of Trefusis called Cragoes and that the minister of the Parish lodged with her. The spot pointed out to me by John Tregenza was near the watering in the field now called Middle Cragoes.

Signed W. H. THOMAS—Parish Clerk.”
Mylor, Oct. 1873.

In Cornwall the buildings near the church, whether mean huts or spacious houses, whether a little hamlet or small village, are commonly called the Church Town, and this is the name given to it here, although the residents are very few. It misses, however, the accompaniment of an inn, which is usual in most church towns, although one formerly existed, and the overseers' accounts show that in cases of funerals, etc., certain sums were spent at some such house in "refreshments."¹ The houses are usually built of cob or earth mixed with straw, and thatched with reed.

The old vicarage house which existed before the present one was built by the Rev. Edward Hoblyn in 1823, was chiefly so thatched.

There is great significance in the church and town being situated at one end of the parish and so near the sea, as is also the case at St. Just, on the opposite side of the river. The early settlers would have found it a convenient place for landing and making a settlement, and then working inwards (a practice which is observed by us in the present day in our foreign settlements) besides, being convenient for fishing, on which they to a great extent depended.

The Old Church Town already alluded to, was nearer to Trefusis and Pencarrow Point, and the following has a direct bearing on the subject :

1. I have since been informed by Mr. Thomas that the house he now occupies was an inn, called "The Clinton Arms." The last occupier was Mary Ann Quarne, who left it in March, 1840. Mr. Hoblyn induced the magistrates to refuse the licence because the people went there in preference to going to church.

“On the Mylor shore on Trefusis is a point called the Tarra Point, otherwise known as Tentarra, Pentarra or Penarrow. This is the South-West boundary of the Port of Truro, the opposite boundary being that of Messack Point in St. Just. These points are periodically visited (about every sixth year) by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Truro to assert their right of jurisdiction over the River to these points, which was confirmed to them by a Royal commission in the Reign of Queen Anne. A marked stone T. B. (Truro boundary) is on each point, which on these occasions is renewed and re-cut, together with other ceremonials, including a mock arrest within their jurisdiction. There have been from time to time disputes with Falmouth as to the precise boundary. The Falmouth corporation appear to have been misled by the term of a line drawn to Messack Point from *Mylor Church Town*. The ancient Mylor Church Town stood on the top of the hill some considerable distance S.E. of Mylor Church, and its North end is easily identified by living evidence, although all the buildings have been razed and *no* Mylor Church Town now exists on this spot.”

This spot was called the Cregoes, which in ancient Cornish means the barrows or burial places. Near here is also a tenement called Trenoweth Kestle (or castle), and when this name occurs in any Cornish place it is always suggestive of some encampment or fortification ; and close by again is Trefusis, which means the walled or

entrenched town. If it is true, as Mr. Polwhele suggests, that "the site of our churches was that of pagan temples and here too were encampments since the ancients used to form their entrenchments near their temples," we have here a good deal of evidence of its antiquity. (See also Appendix A).

The old map of the harbour, with the river¹ and creeks, which I am able to reproduce, is of much interest. The original from which this is taken is pasted in an old register, and was given to the Rev. J. W. Murray by the late Capt. Worth of Truro. Maps of various harbours, including Falmouth harbour, were made in 1575, 1576, 1577, about the time of the threatened Spanish Armada, by order of Lord Burghley. This map probably does not date so far back as that, but it shows Falmouth as being very small and Flushing much more extensive. It was also made when Swan Pool was open to the sea, and not enclosed by a bar as at present.

Its particular value to us is that it shows the position of the Old Mylor Church Town, (the Cregoes) and, by a very fine line from Mylor Point to Messack Point, appears to settle the question in dispute between the corporations of

1. Hals says of this beautiful river and its branches: "all which members or branches of this noble harbour are overlooked by pleasant hills and vales of land, and within the memory of man abounding with flourishing woods and groves of timber." And before this, Leland in his *Itinerary* tells us, "that in his time the River Vale was encompassed about with the loftiest woods, oaks and timber trees that this kingdom afforded (temp. Hen. VII) and was therefore called by the Romans Cassiter, *i.e.* Woodland." The woods are said to have disappeared by being used in the mines and for smelting and other purposes connected with them.



OLD CHART OF FALMOUTH HARBOUR AND ADJOINING CREEKS.

Falmouth and Truro as to their respective limits of jurisdiction. The map was also published before the Admiralty had purchased the dockyard premises, as it shows nothing of the pier or other buildings. This property was purchased about one hundred and thirty years ago. It gives the sand-banks and depths of water in the river and harbour.

In reference to the boundary on the river the following "memo" is found in one of the old register books :

"Boundary stone marked F. B. erected against the sea wall at E. end of Government ground (accepted now by the P. of Mylor) between 4 and 6 p.m. as it is supposed, on Monday, July 11th, 1870, by the authorities of Falmouth."

The Falmouth authorities appear to have put up this as their boundary without consulting those at Truro, which led to an enquiry on August 29th, 1872, by a committee of the Truro corporation with their surveyor and assistants. They carefully surveyed the position of the old boundary marks and compared them with the description of the limits of the port set out by the commissioners appointed by Queen Anne in 1704, and found they were in exact conformity with the limits given by those commissioners, especially that the Tarra Point, otherwise known as Tentarra, Pentarra, or Penarrow, was the s.w. boundary of the port of Truro.

I have been favoured by Mr. Polkinhorne of Truro with a view of an old map in his possession

very similar to the one I now reproduce, but much less extensive in area and with less detail. It has on it the same Pendennis and Helford entrances, and on the back, after a dedication to Sir Peter Killigrew is a description : "Maps of the sea coast of England and Scotland by Greville Collins, R.N. Charles II, 1682. His most gracious majesty Charles II who was a great lover of the art of navigation finding there were no charts or maps but what were Dutch or copies from them, for the better improvement of navigation was pleased in the year 1682 to give me the command of a yacht for the making of this survey. I spent seven years thereon." Then follows a long article of instructions to seamen how to navigate the said harbours.

IX.

Monuments in Mylor Church and Churchyard.



HERE are numerous tablets and monuments on the church walls, some of them of an artistic character with classical references. Amongst them are many which commemorate the deeds of those who have devoted their lives to the service of their country, chiefly in connection with the Royal navy. On the walls of the "Carclew" chapel are several monuments to the memory of former owners of that estate and members of their families, namely Bonython, Kempe, Lemon and Tremayne. The earliest is that to Richard Bonython.

"Near this stone lyes inter'd the body of Richard Bonython of Carclew Esq. who died July 31, 1697, in the 45th year of his age ; and also that of Dame Honora his wife (daughter of Sir Thomas Heale of Fleet, Bart. and Relict of Gregory Stockmore of Buckland, both in the County of Devon) who dyed the 28th day of March, 1710, in the 76th year of her age. By whom he had one only

Daughter and Heiress Jane Bonython, married to Samuel Kempe of Penryn Esq. who lies here Likewise Interr'd, and dyed without issue October the 20th, 1728, in the 59th year of his age. The said Jane his widow, has caused this monument to be Erected to the pious memory of her said Father, Mother and Husband desiring to have her Bones laid with theirs."

Arms—Bonython impaling Heale—and Kempe impaling Bonython.

Bonython (Arg. three fleurs-de-lis sab.) Heale (Gules a bend lozengy). Kempe (three garbs impaling Bonython).

"In remembrance of Lady Lemon, wife of Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart. who departed this life on the 17th day of June, 1823. She was the oldest daughter of James Buller Esq. M.P. for the County of Cornwall, by Jane, daughter of Allen Earl Bathurst. Both as a wife and mother of a numerous family, and in every relation of life, she discharged her duties in a most exemplary manner. Her affectionate husband to whom she was united for more than 52 years has placed this stone to record her virtues and his affliction at her loss."

"Sir William Lemon, Baronet of Cardlew in this County. He entered public life at the age of 21, and continued a member of the House of Commons till his death. During this period he represented his native County above 50 years. In public life he was conspicuous for integrity, moderation, and a zealous support of the principles

of constitutional liberty. In private life as a husband, parent, friend, he was justly and universally beloved. Full of that charity which vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up, the kindness and genuine modesty of his disposition served to combine his public and private virtues, and perfect the character of a just and good man.

Born Oct. 11, 1748, died Dec. 11, 1824."

"Charlotte Augusta Caroline, only daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Charlotte Lemon; she died after a short illness at Aix in Savoy and was buried at Saconnex, near Geneva.

Born Jan. 10, 1816, died May 20, 1825."

"Charles William, son of Sir Charles and Lady Charlotte Lemon; his death was accidental while bathing with a party of his schoolfellows at Harrow. Born May 10, 1813, died April 18, 1826."

"Charlotte Ann, daughter of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ilchester, wife of Sir Charles Lemon, Baronet, of Carclew, and mother of three children, the first of whom died in infancy, and the two others shortly before herself. Her christian fortitude and resignation never failed; but her health broken by attendance at the death-bed of her daughter, sunk under the sudden stroke which deprived her of her son; and in a period scarcely exceeding a year the mother and both her children were numbered with the dead. She lived a blessing to all with whom she was connected, and died their example. Born Feb. 7, 1784, married Dec. 5, 1810, died May 27, 1826."

"In memory of Harriet, 4th daughter of the late Sir William Lemon, Bart. of Carclew, in this Parish, and widow of Francis Lord de Dunstanville and Basset. She died in London Dec. 30, 1864, and was buried at Kensal Green."

On a brass :

"In memory of Arthur Richard, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur and Lady Frances Margaret Tremayne, born in Dublin, September 17th, 1861, died in London June 13th, 1862. Buried at Kensal Green."

"Sacred to the memory of Lady Frances Margaret Tremayne, daughter of John 3rd Earl of Donoughmore, Lt.-Col. of the 13th Light Dragoons. She died at Carclew in this Parish April 11th, 1866, leaving four children."

"In memory of Charles Lewis, the fourth child of Lieut.-Col. and Lady Frances Tremayne of Carclew in this Parish. He was born in London on the 14th February, 1864, and died at Slough on the 25th February, 1870, and is buried near this spot."

"In memory of Arthur Tremayne, Lieut.-Col. 13th Light Dragoons, of Carclew in this Parish. Born May 15th, 1827, died Nov. 14th, 1903. Aged 78."

There is a pretentious monument in the chancel to Francis Trefusis, who died in 1680, and consists of a kneeling effigy of the deceased with a good deal of ornamentation and a shield of arms

of sixteen quarterings with two impalements. The first impalement is "a fess between two suns"; the second "on a fess dancettee between three billets each charged with a lion, as many bezants," for Rolle. The last impalement is of interest, representing as it does the marriage connection in 1672 of Francis Trefusis (the deceased here commemorated) with Bridget Rolle, in right of whom some generations later the barony of Clinton and Saye, on the death of the Earl of Orford, passed to the Trefusis family. The inscription is a mixture of Greek, Latin, and English versification, as follows :

"εν το ταφεισθαι εις, δρανον, αναβασις,

Exuviae francisci Trefusis in manum Dei depositae

In spem Beatæ Resurrectionis.

Cæsaris et Patriæ fidusq. uxoris Amator.

Quem coluit proles et sua tota domus

Vicinos inopes q. recepit et Almus amicos

Quis Vultu hospitium candidiore dedit

Defessus terris cælos petit Hostibus Iphis

Post quam Salvivicum dixerat ille Vale."

Noe sooner did this worthy fully rise

To his ascent of strength, his noone of dayes,

Butt death from worldly miserys Abiss,

Calls him away to endless heights of bliss :

Yett ere the welcome summons hee obeyed,

'Pardon my enemies,' hee calmy cried,

'As Jesus did pardon dear God' and died.

Natus 8 July 1650, Denatus 5 Novemb. 1680.

Hic Licet, in occiduo cinere

Respicit eum Ipse cuius nomen est omnipotens."

On another tablet :

"Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis, Baron Clinton and Saye died in Italy, 7th October, 1832 ; aged 45. Trusting in the mercy of God through the merits of his Redeemer. This tablet is erected and inscribed by his widow in grateful remembrance of many years of happiness.

'The Lord God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.'"

Over the chancel door :

"In loving memory of James Olivey, R.N. master's assistant of H.M.S. 'Spy,' fifth son of Hugh Oliver Olivey and Peggy his wife, who died at sea May 25th, 1855, aged 16.

"And of Richard Olivey, R.N. Paymaster of H.M.S. 'Kestrel,' sixth son of the above, who died at Hankow, North China, Sept. 9th, 1876, aged 36.

"Also of Walter Rice Olivey, Lieut. 66th Regt. son of Lieut.-Col. W. R. Olivey, Army Pay department, who was killed whilst carrying the Queen's colour of his Regiment at the battle of Maiwand, Afghanistan, on the 27th July, 1886, aged 20. 'Until the day dawn.'

"Also of his youngest brother, Herbert Edward Olivey, Capt. Suffolk Regt. who was killed in action in Somaliland while serving with the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles on 17th April, 1903, aged 32."

On a central pillar :

"In affectionate remembrance of Alfred Nicholls,

Chief Officer of the ship 'Moss Glen,' the beloved and only son of Alfred and Elizabeth Nicholls, who was accidentally drowned in the China Sea in the presence of his parents, May 28th, 1878, aged 23 years. Born at Mylor, buried at Hong Kong."

In the south transept :

"In memory of Capt. John Haswell of his Majesty's ship 'Echo,' who died at Deal on the 28th Day of July, 1811, aged 32. During a short but active life devoted to the service of his country when in various actions with her enemies his courage and magnanimity shone eminently conspicuous."

"In memory of Charles Webbe, R.N. who is supposed to have perished with all his crew in his voyage to Halifax in February, 1839 (in command of the 'Melville' Packet), aged 40 years. This tablet has been erected by his widow deeply mourning the loss of a beloved husband."

"In a vault beneath are interred the mortal remains of Samuel Humphery Pellew, Esqre. of Treverry in this County and collector of H.M. Customs at Falmouth. Animated with a spirit of true and enlightened patriotism he laboured in situations of great public trust with eminent fidelity and zeal for a period of LIII years. In his life was manifested a bright example of christian virtue. He died at Torquay on the xviii day of Feb. A.D. MDCCCXLIII, aged LXXXIX years.

"In the same vault are interred the mortal re-

mains of Jane, wife of the above Samuel Humphery Pellew, who died at Falmouth on the xvth day of Nov. A.D. MDCCCXXI, aged LXVII years.

"Also of Jane their daughter, who died in London on the IIIRD day of Oct. A.D. MDCCCXI, aged xvii years. Wisdom v, 15, 16."

Arms (Arg. a chevron gu on a chief of the 2nd, three mascles of the first 'Deo adjuvante' on the scroll above, 'Fortuna Sequatur' motto below).

"Sacred to the memory of Harriet Guion, wife of Lieut. G. H. Guion of the Navy, who died at Wood Cottage 13th July, 1806, æt. 27.

"Vain are all tributary works of art
To show the sorrows of a widow'd heart,
And vain the line that would her worth record
Whose virtues now meet favour from her Lord."

"In memory of Samuel Humphery Pellew, Esq., late of Woodlane House, Falmouth, who died in the City of Bath, March 28th, 1854, aged 61 years. He was the only son of Samuel Humphery Pellew, formerly Collector of Customs, Falmouth, and nephew of Admiral the Rt. Honble. Lord Exmouth. His mortal remains are deposited in the Lansdowne Cemetery."

"In memory of George, fifth son of Robert and Mary Birkley Forrester, died 18th Aug., 1879."

On a brass :

"To the Glory of God and for the comfort of those who worship here the Chimney in this transept was erected in 1892 by James Penn Boucout,

a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia, who was born on ground now part of the Mylor Churchyard."

Over the vestry door. A brass :

"To the Glory of God and in grateful memory of Jeffreys Wilkins Murray, under whose care whilst vicar this Church was restored A.D. 1870. The Bells were restored A.D. 1888."

On south wall of south aisle :

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Wm. Whitehead, late Curate of this Parish. Obiit Aug. 13th, 1823. Ætat 35. This tablet is erected by the inhabitants as a testimony of their respect and affection."

"To perpetuate the memory of an amiable woman, an affectionate wife and a tender parent, whose greatest qualification and enjoyment consisted in the happiness of those around her and who invariably endeavoured to do unto others as she wished to be done unto, has this monument been erected by William Lake as a tribute of gratitude to his much beloved departed wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tofield late of Welsick in the County of York, who died on the 12th of August, 1806, aged 41 years.

"Thou art safe !

The sleep of death protects thee and secures
From all th' unnumbered woes of mortal life ;
While we, alas ! the sacred urn around
That holds thine ashes, shall insatiate weep
Nor time destroy th' eternal grief we feel."

"Sacred to the memory of Susannah, widow of Edward Baynton Yescombe, and daughter of the Reverend Jonathan Peters, vicar of St. Clements, and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life on the 10th November, 1826, aged 62. This tablet is inscribed to the memory of their beloved parent by the children who are left to mourn her irreparable loss."

"Sacred to the memory of Edward Baynton Yescombe, Esq., late Commander of the "King George" Lisbon Packet, who was alike distinguished for his manners as a gentleman and his conduct as an officer and his benevolence as a Christian. A man of strict integrity worthy of imitation in his public capacity and in his domestic life honoured and beloved. He lost his life in bravely defending his ship against the enemy. He died August 12th, 1803, aged 38. His widow erected this marble as a testimony of her esteem and affection."

Arms (Sable a cross moline argent) crest, etc.

West end of south aisle :

"In memory of James Burke, Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Burke, Baronet of Marble Hill in the County of Galway, Ireland, who died at Flushing on the 9th of January, 1812, in the 18th year of his age, having sought the mild climate for benefit in a consumption. Alas ! in vain."

"In memory of Grace, the wife of Thomas H. Jones, Gent., who departed this life at St. Servan in France, Dec. 7th, 1828, aged 52 years. This

tablet is affixed by her husband and children as a tribute of affection and esteem."

"Sacred to the memory of John Richard Warren, R.N., second master of H.M.S. 'Ranger,' who when in command of a slaver which he was taking to St. Helena for condemnation caught a fever from the negroes, of which he died on that Island on the 18th day of January, 1862, aged 25 years. This tablet is erected to his memory as a mark of respect by the officers and crew of his ship."

West end of nave :

"John Nankevell, late Master of H.M. Packet 'Princess Amelia,' was unfortunately killed after fifteen minutes engagement with an American Privateer of superior force in defence of his King and country on his homeward voyage from the West Indies on the 15th September, 1812, aged 34 years. To whose memory this stone is erected by his affectionate widow, Henrietta Nankevell, 'Sorrowing yet hoping to meet him again in the realms of bliss.' "

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut. George Watson of the Royal Navy, second son of the late Charles Watson of Laughton, Esq. in the County of Midlothian, who died at Flushing on the 18th June, 1804, aged 20 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Wilhelmina Dorothea Hooper, daughter of the late Rev. Richd. Hammett, rector of Clovelly, Devon, and Wife of

Thomas Hooper of Silkworth House in the County of Durham, Esq., who died at Flushing on the 8th day of June, 1808, deeply and sincerely regretted by all her family and friends, aged 29 years."

"Near this marble lieth interred the body of Henry Moore, Esq., late Major in his Majesty's 4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards, who departed this life on the 7th day of Dec. 1810, aged 30 years."

On a brass by the organ :

"In loving memory of the Rev. E. A. Cosens, Vicar of Mylor, who died May 12th, 1898. A tribute of affection from his Parishioners."

Over the pulpit :

"Sacred to the memory of Jane, only surviving daughter of Samuel Humphery Pellew, Esq. and Jane his wife, of Falmouth, who departed this life on the 3rd day of October, 1811, in the 17th year of her age.

"Forgive, dear shade, the tributary tear
That mourns thy exit from a world like this.
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here
And stay'd thy progress from the realms of bliss."

On pillar of arcade :

"In memory of Thomas Hyde Villiers (second son of the Honble. George Villiers) who died after a short but severe illness at Carclew near this place on the 3rd Dec., 1832, aged 31 years.

"He was secretary to the Board of Control. He sat in three successive parliaments and was at the

time of his decease a candidate for the representation of the borough of Falmouth. His untimely end deprived his country of a most valuable public servant of great promise and rare attainments, his numerous friends of one widely esteemed, respected and admired ; his afflicted family of a beloved and affectionate relation."

On wall west of Carclew Arch :

"Near this place are deposited the remains of the Honble. Reginald Cocks, youngest son of Lord Sommers and Anne his wife, daughter of Reginald Pole, Esq. He was born on the 14th Jan. 1777, and died in this village Nov. 20th, 1805. He married Anne, daughter of James Cocks, Esq. by whom he has left one child, Henry Sommers Cocks. Amiable and engaging in his demeanour with an acute and highly adorned understanding, a warm and unusually benevolent heart, and a mind as unsullied as human frailty will allow, he excited the respect and rivetted the affections of all who knew him ; but especially of his own connections, who while they have a sense of feeling most deeply deplore his loss ; consolation can only be found for them in the promises of Holy Scripture.—Ps. xxiv, 3, 4, 5." This monument is by the celebrated artist, Westmacott.

There are some quaint inscriptions in the churchyard.

"Beneath this stone resteth the body of Jonas Symons late of Polglase (now called Woodlands)

in this Parish, who departed this life the 17th day of Feb. Anno Domini 1745, aged eighty years.

“Whoe’er doth chance to cast an eye
 Upon this bed whereon I lay
 Here let him learn his destiny
 In this frail life man ne’er can be
 Possess’d of true felicity.
 Now die to sin that live you may
 When you like me are laid in clay.”

On the tomb of Mr. Henry Trevascus¹ and his wife is the following, by his own request.

“Vita quasi umbra fugit”
 (Life as a shadow flieth).
 “Virtus post funera vivet”
 (Virtue or truth after death liveth).

On the eastern end of this tomb is a stone inscribed :

“This additional burial ground consecrated June 30th, 1866. The Rev. Edwd. Hoblyn, Vicar.

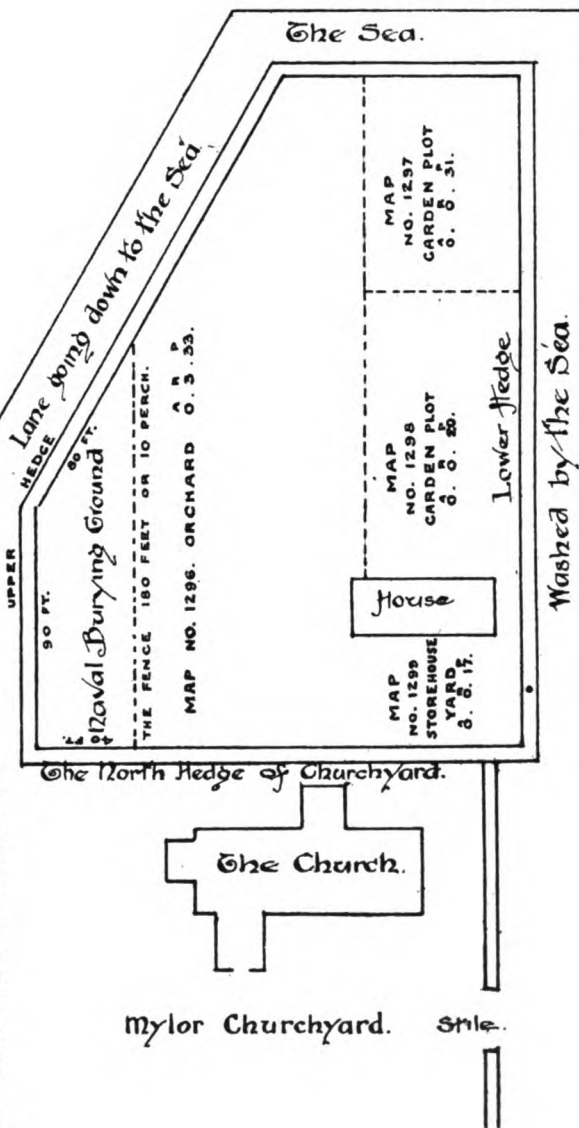
Henry Trevascus } Churchwardens.”
 M. A. Doble }

1. In reference to this tomb I find the following note among some papers of the late Mr. Trevascus, who was very diligent and precise in making memoranda, and to whom I am indebted for many items of interest.

“1869-70. Mylor Church Restoration.

“In consequence of the New Southern Alsle being built to the Church it approached so near to my wife's grave that it was quite needful her remains should be removed and accordingly they were removed on the 3rd day of August to a new brick walled grave or vault which I caused to be erected in the new burial ground. And on her grave I have caused a Brick vault to be erected for my own poor remains when I quit this mortal life.”

UPPER HEDGE 9 PERCH X 3 FEET.
 LOWER HEDGE 15 PERCH X 7 FEET
 CR. YD. HEDGE 11 PERCH X 12 FEET
 THE GREEN HEDGE 6 PERCH X 12 FEET.
 THE SPACE ABOVE THE DOTTED LINE SHOWS THE
 PROPOSED NAVAL BURYING GROUND
 TO BE FENCED IN BY WALL, HEDGE, OR PALING.



SEPTEMBER 23. 1845

THIS DIAGRAM SHOWS THE ADDITIONS MADE TO THE CHURCHYARD BY THE GIFT OF THE ADMIRALTY.
 IT IS REDUCED FROM AN OLD PLAN AMONG THE PARISH PAPERS.

On a stone in churchyard :

"We have not a moment we can call our own.

"In memory of Thomas James, aged 35 years, who on the evening of the 7th Dec. 1814, on his returning to Flushing from St. Mawes in a boat was shot by a Cus—toms [so divided] house officer and expired a few days after.

"Officious zeal in luckless hour laid wait

And wilful sent the murderous ball of fate :

James to his home which late in health he left

Wounded returned—of life is soon bereft."

"This stone is placed above the body of James Moultrie, a veteran officer who was born in Cornwall and fought in the service of Our King. He died at Flushing on the 1st day of Feb. 1800, aged 60 years."

"Sub hoc lapide requiescit Georgius Webbe

En Insula Nevis¹ in Ind : Occident

Armiger. Fido suorum desiderio

IV Cal : Decemb : Mortuus est anno dom :

MDIIXXVJ Ætatis suæ LXIII.

"In memory of Catherine, wife of Lieut. Robert Daniell, 30th Regt. also their children viz. Margaret, Eleanor, William, Robert and Edward Alexander, who unhappily perished in the wreck of the 'Queen' Transport on the awful morning of the 14th Jan. 1814. Leaving an unfortunate husband and father to lament their loss to the end of his existence."

1. St. Kitts, W. Indies.

A monument :

"To the memory of the warriors, women and children who on their return from the Coast of Spain unhappily perished in the wreck of the "Queen" Transport on Trefusis Point, Jan. 14th, 1814. This stone is erected as a testimony of regret by the inhabitants of this Parish."

"In memory of Joseph Crapp ship wright who died ye 26th of Nov. 1770, aged 43 years.

"Alass friend Joseph
His end was almost sudden
As though the mandate came
Express from Heaven
His foot did slip and he did fall
Help, help he cries and that was all."

There are numerous names of the Sullivan family inscribed on a tombstone : amongst them, Norton Sullivan, Lieut. R.N., 1850 ; Rear-Admiral Thomas Ball Sullivan, 1857. Two other sons of the above were both admirals.

Lieut. Henry Duperier, late 18th Hussars, 1846.

There are also a large number to the Sutton family and to the Schuylers, who were connected with them.

X.

The Relief of the Poor and other Parish Charges.

Overseers' Accounts, Perambulations,
Carnon Stream-Works.



BEFORE proceeding with the examination of the special accounts relating to this parish it may be well to give some general account of the history of the laws relating to Poor Law relief. Anciently the maintenance of the poor was chiefly an ecclesiastical concern. A fourth part of the tithes in every parish was set aside for that purpose. The minister under the bishop had the principal direction in the disposal thereof, assisted by the churchwardens and other principal inhabitants. Hence naturally became established the parochial settlement. Afterwards, when the tithes of many parishes became annexed to the monasteries or other religious houses—as was the case in our own parish by their being appropriated to Glasney

College—those societies had some share likewise in the relief of the poor.

On the dissolution of monasteries by King Henry VIII, about 1539, the annual value of which was about one hundred and sixty thousand pounds, a large proportion of these tithes was confiscated. The greater part of this was given away or sold at a low rate to favourites of the court, and so became the private property of laymen. Thus the church was robbed and also the poor. We have an instance in our own parish. The great tithes, which are commuted at about £400 a year, being the property of Lord Clinton, whilst the vicar's tithe amounts to only £150. To compensate this the first Act relating to the relief of the poor was passed. By the statute of 27 Henry VIII, c. 25, the churchwardens or two others of every parish were to make collections for the poor on Sundays. By 5 and 6 Ed. VI, c. 2, the ministers and churchwardens were annually to appoint two able persons or more to be gatherers and collectors of alms for the poor. By 5 Eliz. c. 3, the parishioners were to choose the said collectors and gatherers for the poor. By 14 Eliz. c. 5, the justices were to appoint collectors for the poor in every parish, and were also to appoint the overseer of the poor, whose office was nearly the same as at present, except only for collecting the money, which was done by the gatherers or collectors. By 18 Eliz. c. 3, the justices were to appoint collectors and governors of the poor. By 39 Eliz. c. 3, the churchwardens of every parish

and four substantial householders, to be nominated yearly in Easter week by two justices, were to be called overseers of the poor. The churchwardens did not need election as overseers, but were so by virtue of their office.

There were numerous other Acts passed relating to workhouses, etc., and finally the Act passed in 1834, known as the "Poor Law Amendment Act," by which unions of several parishes were established, thus taking the responsible control out of the hands of the individual parishes. The parish has to pay the poor rates, and that is nearly all that is left to it in relation to the matter. There is now nothing left for the overseers to do as far as concerns the administration of the affairs of the poor. Under the Act of 1834 the Justices were *ex-officio* guardians, but in a more recent Act, called the "Local Government Act," they were omitted, and by the same Act the Board of Guardians were made distinct from the District Council, and the old Highway Board was absorbed into the District Council.

There are many points of interest and much information to be derived from the overseers' accounts. Unfortunately those of this parish previous to 1796 do not exist. These throw much light upon the manner in which the poor were taken care of before the passing of the Poor Law Act of 1834. They show how careful the parishioners were to guard against any outsiders who might become chargeable being allowed to gain a settlement in their parish. Extreme care was taken

not to "make" parishioners, consequently all intruders were watched so as to prevent their becoming chargeable to the rates, and if through illness or any other causes they became so, they were removed to their own parish, often at very considerable expense, and the authorities were careful also to charge those parishes the full amount of any relief given.

These accounts give an insight into the old workhouse management, the old system of parish apprentices, the mode of obtaining men for the navy and militia, the large bounties often given; prosecutions for illegitimacy, the value of labour, the cost of food and necessities; perambulations, and numerous other matters which are of interest, as comparing with the customs and usages of the present day. In many points it will show that our alterations are not always improvements in our mode of Local Government.

I purpose in the following extracts giving such as appear to be interesting and have a bearing on most of these subjects.

The following are from the Overseers' accounts and Minute books.

1796. To cash paid for a small tooth comb for the poor house 3*d*.

To a sheaf of Reed for the Poor house 4*d*.

Paid to Wm. Gen for redeeming of Sarah Potter's clothes 18*s*. 9*d*.

Paid for a shift for Sarah Potter 3*s*. 9*d*.

Paid for 2 qrs. rent for ditto 12*s*. 6*d*.

To a coffin for Jas. Parker 12s.

To a shroud 6s. 6d.

Sundry articles, Liquor at House 4s.

To the shifter 5s.

To liquor at the funeral 6s. 6d.

To the Minister, Clerk and Sexton 7s.

Annie Palmer for a Glisten for Gwin's Child 6d.

1797. Expenses and bounty on an average for
procuring three Navy men at £18 13s. 1d.—
£55 19s. 3½d.

Trouble at Helston in very bad weather in getting
the Navy men 7s. 6d.

Paid John Teague's bounty drawn in Militia £5.

During the time of the war, each county was obliged by act (37 Geo. III), to raise a certain number of men for the militia. The number to be raised by Cornwall was 828. These were apportioned to the several hundreds, and again to the parishes. Fifteen pounds per annum was paid by the parish for each man in default. The numbers required were usually drawn by ballot, but the churchwardens and overseers of any parish, with the consent of the parishioners in vestry, were permitted to produce any volunteer or volunteers, who were then sworn in and enrolled, and they might give to such volunteers out of the poor rate a sum not exceeding £6 each. They took an oath of allegiance to the king that they would faithfully serve in the United Kingdom for five years, and that they were Protestants. They were liable to be drafted off for active service in case of invasion or rebellion. The parish was

compelled to relieve their families, if unable to support themselves, at the rate of not exceeding one shilling per week for each child and one shilling per week for the wife.

Paid Wm. Stephens at 6*d.* per week for 9 Sundays board for Saml. Richards 4*s.* 6*d.*

To an old bellows repaired for the Poor House 2*s.*

Doctor Street a bill for the Poor House 9*s.* 6*d.*

Doctor Street was a medical practitioner of some repute at Penryn.

Generally the doctors were paid a contract fee, frequently very small, for attending the poor of the parish only. Should any not legally chargeable to the parish require attention, they had an extra fee, which was charged to the parish to which the pauper belonged. For broken limbs they also had extra fees, which were fairly high for the period.

Paid the Governess 2*s.* per week for 9 weeks for supplying John Griffiths with Liquor and other necessaries he being a bed Liar 18*s.*

1798. To cash to buy Brimstone and Treackle to do for the Ague 2*d.*

It is curious to find ague existing in this parish. It was probably caused by the decaying vegetation in the course of the river. Very simple medication was resorted to, and probably quinine, the great specific, was unknown (see p. 9).

6 Poringers for the Poor House 10*d.*

To salve for Jeney Stephens's wound 2*d.*

To liquor for Jeney Stephens 1*s.*

For a pint of Brandy for Philip Webb sick 1s. 3d.

From these and other entries it will be seen that stimulants of all kinds were freely given, and that teetotalism did not prevail (see p. 50).

For a lace for Susanna Snells stays $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1799. Coffin for Jane Stephens 13s. 6d.

Shroud for ditto 3s. 10d.

Parson 3s., Clerk 1s. 6d., Sexton 2s. 6d., fees 7s.

Liquor for burial and watching 6s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Soap to wash the Clothes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Striping 2s. 6d.

To a sheaf of read for a bed for Sally Trethewey
4d.

Paid Doct. Kramar a bill cure Itch Samuel
Richards 6s. 6d.

for clombe (earthenware) for the Poor House 9d.

To one bushel of coal for the Poor House 1s. 9d.

For a boat for William Holman £5 15s. 6d.

To 700 furse faggots for the Poor House at 9d.
£3 3s.

To 19 sheaf of read at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for thatching 5s. 3d.

To two men making up and thatching 6s.

To ropes and expenses for plowmen and rick
makers 10s. 5d.

John Moor for Medicine for the Itch 2s.

for a furse crook for the poor 1s. 6d.

1800. for a bellows for the poor house 5s.

Postage of a letter to Falmouth 3d.

A quarter's rent for the poor house £1 5s.

To a hour glass for ditto 1s.

For fairmaids for ditto 7s.

Fermades, furmadoes, or pilchards. Fuller, speaking of pilchards, vol. i, p. 206, says : " Their numbers are incredible, employing a power of poor people in polling (*i.e.* beheading), gutting, splitting, powdering, and drying them, and then (by the name of fumadoes) with oyle and a lemon they are meat for the highest Don of Spain."

Postage of a letter from Poole 9*d.*

By an act, 24 Geo. III, c. 57 (1784), the rates for the carriage of letters were the following : For every single letter not exceeding one whole post stage from the office where it was put in, 2*d.*, double letter 4*d.*, treble 6*d.*, an ounce 8*d.*, and so on in proportion. Above one post stage and not exceeding two, a single letter 3*d.*, double 6*d.*, treble 9*d.*, an ounce 1*s.*, and so in like proportion. Above two post stages and not exceeding 80 miles from the General Post Office, a single letter 4*d.*, double 8*d.*, treble 1*s.*, an ounce 1*s.* 4*d.*. Above 80 miles, and not exceeding 150, a single 5*d.*, double 10*d.*, treble 1*s.* 3*d.*, an ounce 1*s.* 8*d.*. Above 150 miles, a single letter 6*d.*, double 1*s.*, treble 1*s.* 6*d.*, an ounce 2*s.* Every quarter of an ounce was reckoned as a single letter.

for a new save alls for Susanna Pearce 1*s.* 6*d.*

Message to Flushing and Strangwidge (Restron-guet) 6*d.*

for liquor Thomas Beadons burial £1 5*s.* 10½*d.*
to the striper in money and liquor 7*s.*

for a spare shroud 5*s.*

Paid Mr. O'Brian for an apprentice not clean 10*s.*

1812. To a quart of Rum for the use of the poor House and Wm. Rashleigh 4s. 3d.

Paid Wm. Rashleigh's funeral expenses, Parson and Clerk 5s., Sexton 4s.

Expenses at Church Town 5s. 6d.

Paid for shaving Wm. R. 6d.

Paid for stripping ditto 2s. 6d.

6 Gallons of potatoes at 6d. per gall. 3s.

Paid to 18 Militia men at £2 2s. each £37 16s.

This appears to be a large demand on the parish for men for the militia, but the bounty paid them is less than in 1797, when it was £6.

Gave Sally Thomas to buy some Pork and liver for their dinner this day 7d.

Gave E. Givin to buy some worsted to vamp her stockings 10d.

1814. Paid Joseph Richards per order of John Gould Esq. for relief of Mrs. Calder wrecked in the "Queen" Transport as per bill £2 6s. 6d.

The sad event here referred to, namely the wreck of the "Queen" transport ship, is recorded on a stone in the churchyard (see p. 134). Nearly two hundred lives are said to have been lost, of whom the parish registers record the burial of one hundred and thirty six. It is fortunately very rare to have to record such a calamity in Falmouth harbour.

To 8 yards of Callico 8s.

Paid Anthony Pascoe for a boat for John Welsh £7.

1815. Paid Richard Tallacks bill for the Goal and Marshal money 4s. 8d.

1816. Paid Goal and Marshal rates £6.

This was for the county gaol, and the "Marshal money," or rather for the Marshalsea, which was the prison of the King's Bench and Marshalsea, for which there had to be sent out of every county 20s. at least for each of the said prisons, to be paid by the high constable out of the general county rate. This was paid over to the Lord Chief Justice of England. The sum here named, £6, seems to have been an unusually heavy demand. A charge for the same appears regularly in the accounts.

Paid postage on a letter from Bristol 11d.

paid Captn. Dennis for Perrins family passage to Bristol £2.

To my expenses to and from Bristol coach hire, etc., with Perrins £9.

Here is shown a considerable expense incurred in the removal of a person becoming chargeable. Many of such cases occur.

Paid Mr. Odgers for a constables batt 7s. 6d.

paid Mr. Williams for 2½ Bush. of Potatoes £1 5s.

1817. The half year's accounts for relief amount to £769. There appear to be eighty-six names in receipt of regular relief. The total amount given in July is £78 16s. Besides the eighty-six, there are a great number receiving casual relief. Total for the year £1,092 9s. 11d.

The population then was about 1897. The regular paupers were therefore one in twenty-two of the inhabitants. The amount here stated was almost solely for relief.

1818. Paid Sexton for burying skelitons 4s. 6d.
Paid for copying 17 years disbursements on the
Poor by order of Government £2 10s.

The question of heavy rates and excessive relief to the poor is now becoming a very serious one, and the whole country and parliament are beginning to give attention to it. The return here noted was in consequence of an act passed about this time, which authorised the sending to all parish overseers a paper of questions on the condition of the poor. This enquiry appears to have been the precursor of the Poor Law Act of 1834. So long does it appear to take to work out a reform. The country was in an alarming condition owing to the war, and the great scarcity of money, and the enormous drop in its value, besides bad harvests, rendering the price of provisions enormously high, and quite out of proportion to the labourer's earnings, which were rarely above seven shillings per week. The deficiency was partly remedied by adding an allowance from the poor rates to supplement those earnings, on which it was impossible that a family could live. Food riots occurred throughout the West of England. The ratepayers were crushed under the ever increasing burden of the rates, and it was universally felt that something must be done. The quatern

loaf was about 1s. 8d., butter, cheese and bacon 1s., beef 9d.

$\frac{1}{4}$ years wages due to Thos. Laurence for superintending the working poor of the P. of Mylor £5.

Catherine Simpson subsist for sick child 2s. 6d.

Ditto by order of Justices for sick child, Brandy 2s. 6d, Wine 5s., Coal 1s. 1d.—8s. 7d.

The overseers had not full power over the matter of giving relief—one exception was made ; and this was the cause of subsequent abuses in the poor law. This exception enabled a justice of the peace to order relief, and the churchwardens and overseers were bound to obey such order. It gave to individuals uncontrolled power to spend, without any responsibility, the money of other people, and who were without the necessary means of judging possessed by the parishioners themselves. Innumerable ills and abuses arose from this cause. An old constitutional principle was forgotten, which stands recorded in the rolls of parliament of four centuries earlier, that “more trust is to be placed in the opinion of the men of the neighbourhood than in the bare word of any one man” (Rolls of Parliament, 21 Edw. I, A.D. 1293). We shall see by these accounts that large and extravagant orders were made by the justices. If an application for relief had been investigated by the parishioners in vestry, or by two overseers, and refused, the applicant had power to summon the officers, and one justice could reverse the decision.

Persons relieved were "badged," that is "shall upon the shoulder of the right sleeve of the uppermost garment, in an open and visible manner, wear a large Roman P, together with the first letter of the name of the parish cut either in red or blue cloth." If he refused to wear such badge, his allowance was to be withdrawn, or otherwise committed to the house of correction to be whipt and kept in hard labour not exceeding twenty-one days. And "if any churchwarden or overseer shall relieve such person not wearing such badge, and he be convicted before one justice, he shall forfeit 20s., half to the informer and half to the poor." (8 and 9 W., c. 30, s. 2.)

Paid for two hundred weight of Cable Junk for the Work House £2 2s.

1819. To half year's rent for the Work House paid to Charles Goodfellow £12 10s.

The workhouse at this time appears to have been private property, and rent was paid for it. A "Governess" was appointed, as is shown by an item of payment further back. There were various means of finding house accommodation for the poor, as was said "to supply comfort and accommodation for those who cannot work, and employment for those who can." To this end the parishioners could contract with some person for the supply of a house, with sufficient lodging, meat, drink, and clothing for all poor entitled to be so relieved, and the contractor was entitled to take unto himself the benefit of the poor people's work, labour

and service, during such term as was agreed upon. They could build cottages on any waste land, by consent of the lord of the manor, to house one or more families, or could purchase or hire any house or houses.

For Baptizing Uren's child, Minister 2*s.* 6*d.*,
Clerk 1*s.* 6*d.*, Sexton 1*s.*

It is strange, and contrary to ecclesiastical law, that a minister should claim a fee for baptism.

Aug. 23. pd. for 1 Gall Wine for John Distin
"as pr. order" 12*s.* 6*d.*

Large amounts are paid for the same as per order, *i.e.* order of Justices.

Aug. 21. Expenses to Justices 1*s.* 1*d.* and 8*s.*

23rd. 7*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* 6*d.*

26th. 8*s.* 6*d.*

30th. 10*s.*, and Wine 12*s.* 6*d.*

Expenses going to Falmouth for do. 8*d.*

Oct. John Distin and family this month paid for
the Parish of Blacktawton

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| as per account | £7 | 12 | 10 |
| Novr. A similar entry | £5 | 8 | 8 |
| Decr. Do. | £5 | 11 | 10 |

In this year the total expended in relief is
£1011 16*s.* 10*d.*

1820. Sundry law expenses for J. Distin and on
Jany. 8th expense carrying Distin's clothes
and chest to the Coach Office at Falmouth
passages etc. 2*s.* and 20th Removing Distin
and family to Blacktawton £12 15*s.* 1½*d.*

On the credit side is : By paid by the P. of
B. T. £31 4s. 0d.

June. Second rate at 2s. Value £1527.

Rate assessed £152 14s. 0d.

7 Rates at 2s. for 1 year £1069 6s. 9d.

This was nearly all given in poor relief. We
may be thankful we do not live in those "good
old days."

1821. April. 85 persons in receipt of regular
relief £49 16s. 8d.

1822. Jno. Hackett for timber to make the
chairs 8s. 7½d.

Do, as per bill for labour and paint 16s.

Expense taking population 2193 at 1s. 6d. per
hundred £1 12s. 10½d.

for a bed ward for the Poor House 3d.

August. This account sent to the House of
Commons

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------|---|---|
| Total amount of money levied | £873 | 1 | 4 |
|------------------------------|------|---|---|

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|----|---|
| Total amount of money expended | £879 | 18 | 8 |
|--------------------------------|------|----|---|

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount paid for other purposes | £102 | 7 | 0 |
|--------------------------------|------|---|---|

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|----|---|
| Remd. expended for relief of Poor | £777 | 11 | 8 |
|-----------------------------------|------|----|---|

1823. Jno. Uren's child a Bunnett as pr order
1s. 1½d.

pd. for Wine for George Miller as per order from
Sherborne Sept. 9th to Oct. 6th as per acct.
£3 14s. 3d.

pd. expense from Falmouth to Sherborne with
Geo. Miller with Wife and 4 children and
Thos. Laurence £5 4s. 0d.

My expense at Sherborne and back £3 5s. 0d.

By Cash recd. from Sherborne for G. Miller
£14 15s. 0d.

1824. Decr. 7. pd. for finding the Parish Neddy
6d.

1825. 100 Paupers (June) receiving about £50.
July. Thos. Rowe for 4 shoes for the Neddy
1s. 4d.

Oct. pd. the poundage for the Parish Neddy 2d.

1826. Mr. Lake for 5 Volumes of Burns' Justice
for the Parish use [one volume remains]
£4 4s.

March. expense on the Parish Neddy 1s. 6d.

Mr. Symons Surgeon 1825 and 1826 £5 5s. 0d.

pd. Mr. Street Surgeon by order of the Vestry for
his attendance on Elizth Greenway £5 0s. 0d.

pd. Geo. Yeoman to go out of the Parish 3d.

pd. to put a distressed woman away 3d.

pd. a postage of a letter from Maiden Newton
1s. 9d.

pd. expense renewing the boundaries of the Parish
June 24th as under.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| pd. for Beer as per acct. | £2 | 10 | 0 |
| do. for beef do. | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| do. for cups do. | | 3 | 1½ |
| do. for cheese and going to Falmouth | 12 | 1 | |
| do. for Rum as per account | 9 | 0 | |
| do. for Bread do. | 17 | 0 | |

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|--|----|---------|
| pd. for cart higher | 4 | 6 |
| do. for bread cheese and beer for men in the Cart | 1 | 3½ |
| do. for messengers and giving money to the people | 14 | 8 |
| do. 1 forke broke | 1 | 0 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | £6 15 2 |
| | | <hr/> |

This does not appear to be an annual charge. They seemed to have enjoyed themselves and at the expense of the Rates. (See Parish Boundaries, Appendix G).

PERAMBULATIONS.

Before maps were used to clearly define parish boundaries it was customary every year to perambulate the parish. This ceremony was anciently a religious one, and took place on one of the three days before Holy Thursday or the Feast of our Lord's Ascension, when the minister, accompanied by the churchwardens and parishioners, was wont to deprecate the vengeance of God by a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and preserve the rights and properties of the parish. It became in many places to be less commonly performed. Young and old joined to keep alive tradition clear and well defined. The old who knew the bounds were accustomed at certain spots, ill-defined, to impress what they knew upon the youngsters by some act which would have a lasting effect on their memory and so carry on the tradition. In many places in

England there are ancient trees or places where they once stood. They went by the name of "Gospel Oaks," because when the bounds were being traversed the people halted at such spots, and a religious sanctity was given them by the denunciation there of curses upon him who would remove the landmark. At the time of the Reformation, when superstitious ceremonies were so strongly censured, the ceremony of perambulation was expressly excepted (18th and 19th Injunctions of Elizth. A.D. 1559), and an Act of Victoria (7 and 8, c. 101, s. 60) makes the poor rates chargeable with all expenses and "keeping in proper repair the boundary stones." From the account of charges made in this account they appear to have degenerated into something very different. The following is from Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. 1, p. 116.

"That every man might keep his own possessions
Our fathers used in reverent processions
With zealous prayers and praiseful cheer
To walk their Parish limits once a year ;
And well known marks, which sacrilegious hands
Now cut or break, so bordered out their lands
That every one distinctly knew his owne
And many broils once rife were then unknown."

The parishioners were entitled to go into, through and over, any and every man's house or land for this purpose, and to remove anything that obstructed the passage, and care was taken to see that the exact boundary was gone over, though ladders and other appliances were necessary for the

purpose. Where in the erection of buildings, walls, etc., care was not taken to observe the parish bounds, great inconvenience was caused, and it was not pleasant either to have to remove window-sashes or pass through such openings, but it had to be done.

Brand (vol. 1, p. 117) also gives the following account of the "Procession Wake" and "Ascension Day," from a translation of *Regnum Papisticum*, fol. 63.

"Now comes the day wherein they gad abroad with
crosse in hande

To boundes of every field and round about their neigh-
bour's lande,

And as they go they sing and pray to every Saint about
But to our Ladye 'specially whom most of all they love.
When as they to the towne are come the Church they
enter in

And looke what Saint that Church doth guide, the
humbly pray to him

That he preserve both corne and fruite from storms
and tempest great

And them defend from harme and send them stores of
drink and meat.

This done they to the taverne go or in the fields they
dine,

When downe they sit and feed apace and fill them-
selves with wine

So much that oftentimes without the Crosse they come
away,

And miserably they reel still as their stomachs up they lay,
These things three days continually are done with
solemne sport.

With many crosses often they into some Church resort

Whereas they all do chaunte aloude, whereby there
streight doth spring
A brawling noise while every man seekes highest for
to sing.
Then comes the day when Christ ascended to His
Father's seate,
Which day they also celebrate with stores of drink and
meate,
Then every man some birde must eate, I know not to
what ende
And after dinner all to Church they come and there
attende.
The blocke that on the alter still 'till then was seen to
stand
Is drawne up hie above the rooffe by ropes and force
of hande
The Priestes about it rounde do stand and chaunt it to
the skie,
For all these mens religion great in singing most doth lie.
Then out of hande the dreadful shape of Sathan downe
they throw
Oft times with fire burning bright and dasht asunder tho,
The boys with greedie eyes do watch and on him
straight they fall
And beate him sore with rods and breake him into
pieces small,
This done the wafers downe do cast and singing cakes
the while
With papers round about them put, the children to
beguile.
With laughter greate are all things done and from the
beames they let
Great streams of water downe to fall off whom they
mean to wet
And thus the solemne holy day and bye renowned feast
And all their whole devotion is ended with a jest."

Overseers' Accounts.

155

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| pd. 16 Goalmarshl. rates at 8s. | £6 | 8 | 0 |
| do. 1 Bridge rate at 8s. | | 8 | 0 |
| do. 3 Asylum rates at 8s. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £8 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |

do. to the Constable to meet the Hund^d 5s. 0d.

To expense to Carnon mine receiving the Poor rate on the Lord's dues 1s. 0d.

for a stamp to receive the Poor rate from Carnon mine 2d. expense 7d.—9d.

This was for the tin works at Carnon, which were adjoining Carclew.

Polwhele thus describes the Carnon stream-works, and says they were known before the present era. "They are situated near an arm of the Falmouth harbour called Restranguet Creek, into which flow a number of rivulets from the hills eastward of Redruth. At present they occupy a portion of ground nearly one mile in length and three hundred yards broad, and are by far the most rich and extensive of any stream-works in the county. The pebbles from which the metal is extracted are embedded in a marl mixed with sand and marine shells. The whole space indeed now occupied by the stream-works appears to have been gained from the sea, the mud and other matter washed down by the streams having raised a sort of embankment which by continued extension and some assistance from art has gradually contracted the boundaries of the tide. The bed

of tin pebbles is about thirty-six feet below the surface of the ground ; its thickness is from four to six feet. Immediately on the bed of tin several stags' horns have been found, one of which measured three feet from the root to the point. Skulls and other bones have likewise been discovered here, and what renders it apparent that these works were known at a very early period, a wooden shovel and various picks made of deers' horn have been found."

It is quite probable that these tin works were known to the very early traders—the Phœnicians, described at p. 54. It is a well-known fact that a block of very ancient tin has been found in Falmouth Harbour, which is now preserved in the museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, at Truro. An ancient wooden shovel found at Carnon is also preserved there, and other articles.

That the Phœnicians, Greeks and Romans were well acquainted with Falmouth Harbour is more than probable.

Carew mentions also these "Streamworkes." "Under this title they comprise also the Mooreworkes growing from the like occasion. They maintaine these workes to have beene verie auncient and first wrought by the Jewes with Pickaxes of Holme, Boxe and Harts horne, they proove this by the name of those places yet enduring, to wit *atall sarazin*, in English the Jews' offcast, and by those tooles daily found among the rubble of such workes."

The common terms used, as "Jew's tin," "Jew's

houses," "Jew's leavings," or "Atall," and "Atall Saracen," prove the connexion of strangers with the Cornish tin works. That the Jews farmed the tin mines of Cornwall and Devon is an historical fact, of which we have evidence in charters granted by several of our kings, especially by King John. Mr. Hunt calls the block of tin now in the museum at Truro "Jew's tin," which may be of later origin than that of the first traders. These were called "Saracens," or the direct descendants of Sarah. It was common among the miners to call all strangers by this name.

"I have often heard," says Whitaker, quoted by Hunt, "in the mining villages, from twenty to thirty years since, a man coming from a distant parish called 'a foreigner,' a man from a distant country termed 'an outlandish man,' and anyone not British born 'a Saracen.'"

Oct. Labour laid out on the roads £2 13s. 8d.

Nov. Ditto £3 7s. 8d.

Dec. Ditto £3 19s. 4d.

The wages paid were 8d., 1s., and 1s. 4d. per day. Road repair is now included in each account. It appears to have been done by pauper labour at a very small wage. The stone was chiefly supplied by the farmers, being collected off the land, on which spar stones then abounded, a good many new enclosures being made about this period. The writer has numerous accounts for stone supplied in this way among his father's accounts. Women were mostly employed in this work of stone-

picking, and they were also employed in much other agricultural work.

July 18. By cash recd. for the Parish Dunkey
£1 6s. 6d.

July 30. Cash recd. of T. Tregenza for the
parish Apples £1.

Cash recd. for 4 load of dung at 2s. 3d., 9s.

1827. March. For a sheep skin for the poor 5s.
pd. for Vinegar¹ by order of Dr. Street 10d.

Expense to the Asylum with John Hall :

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----|---|
| Mr. George and self . . . | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Mr. Selley for the chaise . . | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| pd. the post boy 2 days 11s. 8d., | | | |
| Turnpikes 5s. 4d. | | 17 | 0 |

£5 6 4

July 13. pd. as per order to Barthw. Laurence
for land to build the Poor House on £13.

This sum was paid to B. Laurence in compensation for one-ninth part of an acre in one of his fields, near and upon the mill leat, for the term of thirteen years, or during the whole term he may be entitled to hold the said piece, whereon to erect the poor house, which was then proposed to be done.

pd. for a tinder box for the Poor House 6d.

27. Boat higher about Carnon Mine 1s.

Nov. 5. pd. as customary raseing the beams of
the new house (?) 5s.

1. Vinegar was considered a great disinfectant and prophylactic.

Dec. 24. pd. 17 old persons in the house for
Xmas 8s. 6d.

pd. 7 children ditto 1s. 9d.

pd. Susanna Tregenza 6d. and Mrs. Morcom 1s.
as customary for baptizing a child.

1828. Jan. 9. pd. Thomas Davey and William
Pearce as customary for raseing the Walls
and rising the roof (?) 5s.

Expense about the Parish Stocks 4½d.

Feb. 7. For labour on the Parish roads this
month £7 14s.

Resolved that Mr. John Harris be asked to pro-
vide a dinner for the Parishioners at their
annual meeting on 24th March.

This meeting was held at the house of Mr.
John Harris at Flushing ("Globe Inn"). The
parish officials appear to have met annually and
dined at some local inn, visiting each landlord in
turn, at the expense of the parish, and perhaps
whilst sipping their beer disposed of their busi-
ness.

Agreed to give James Hicks 17s. for the repair of
his boat, also to give Mr. N. Goodfellow one
halfpenny per load for stone being hauled
over his road which runs through his estate.

Dec. 11. A special meeting to take into consider-
ation a piece of road leading from Belair
corner to the water course leading from the
oddit of Wheal Lemon mine. It was agreed
that the above piece of road should be re-
paired.

1829. March 2. The next annual meeting will be held at the Ship Inn, Flushing. Mr. Francis Webster to provide dinner for 20 persons.

pd. Rachael Pellow to take her gound out of pawn 3s. 10d.

Ditto her ombrella 2s.

Resolved that no man shall receive more than 1s. a day for working on the Parish roads.

A Vestry meeting shall be published next Sunday in our Parish Church (and it was agreed that a dinner be ordered at the Red Lion, Mylor Bridge).

1830. That enquiry be made of the amount of mast money paid to Wid. Rees by vessels entering Restranguet.¹

Mar. 22. pd. by order of the Vestry to John Carlyon in part of the dinner bill £2 17s. 10d.

1831. Jan. 25. It was resolved that the men on the roads receive pay as under until the end of Feb. :

A man having Wife and six Children 1s. 6d. a day.

„ „ „ four „ 1s. 4d. „

„ „ „ two „ 1s. 3d. „

„ without family 1s. „

A single man 9d. „

1. This may have been because of an application for relief. I am informed that the "mast money" here mentioned was a fixed sum paid, viz. one shilling per mast, as a due from every vessel passing a certain point on the Restranguet Creek, where poles, indicating rocks, had been placed by a "Rees," which dues were continued to his descendants, and are still claimed by one of the family. Years ago the number of vessels trading with Perran and Devoran was very considerable.

That if Richard Thomas, Mason be upon the roads and have the offer of work at 2s. a day and should refuse that offer he shall not have the privilege of any longer working on the roads.

A large committee was formed to act as a Board of Health under apprehension of cholera morbus.

Amongst articles of relief: "A poker for the Vestry Room." "That Jane Lobb shall have a Tea Kettle." "That Wm. Perry shall have a hat, jacket, Waistcoat, Trowsers, a pair of stockings, and a neckhandkerchief." "That Elizth. Rowe have baby clothes for her child."

A meeting to appoint a sexton. Mr. Stephen Doble is appointed as head sexton, with power to appoint a deputy, with all the customary emoluments.

21st March. It was resolved That all business coming before this meeting be transacted *peaceably*.

1832. Mar. 5. The Parish Officers to arrange matters for assisting the three persons now named, John Yendell, Charles Hocken, and Wm. Perry, to sail to Quebec, N. America.

Mar. 14. These persons to be equipped with common necessities, clothing, and provisions, and each to have £1 in pocket on their arrival, to be paid them by the Captain.

M

1833. April 8th. Mr. Street is not elected Parish Surgeon. Resolved that Mr. H. Symonds of Flushing be elected on the following terms :

Medical attendance to the Parish

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|---|
| poor receiving relief . . . | £16 | 0 | 0 |
| Fracture of a limb in Flushing . . . | | 10 | 6 |
| Ditto in the Country | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Midwifery | | 10 | 6 |
| Inoculation or vaccination ¹ | | 2 | 6 |

The poor of another parish to be attended as own Paupers until their settlement is found.

1834. Jan. 16. Meeting to agree to payment of Medical Gentlemen who attended Cholera patients. Resolved that £16 18s. be paid Mr. Symons and Mr. Donnel in liquidation of their bills.

1. This entry appears to be the first of the kind, and must mean the inoculation of vaccine for cow pox. It cannot mean at this period that there was a choice given between inoculation for small pox and what is now called vaccination. In the early part of the century both were practised, but at this time the benefits of the latter were so fully established that it became unlawful to practise the former. Polwhele, writing at this period (1804), says, "Vaccination with Cow Pox, as far as it has been practised in this County, has answered all that its most sanguine promoters could have expected, and it is a credit to the good sense of the common people of Cornwall that their prejudices against this novel process have been infinitely less than those of some other parts of the kingdom." That the effect of this wonderful discovery has been the means of almost entirely eradicating the terrible disease of small pox, from this and other countries where it was the most common and fatal, there can be no doubt; yet there are some so ignorant, even in this (supposed to be) enlightened age, who decline to take advantage of its benefits, and our government has been weak enough to relax the law which made it compulsory.

XI.

The Workhouse.



FULL account is given in the books of the workhouse both as to its building and its management.

The first entry is in 1819, when it appears to have been a house rented of Mr. Charles Goodfellow at £25 a year.

In 1827 it is decided to build a house. The sum of £13 is paid to Bartholomew Laurence for one-ninth part of an acre in one of his fields near and upon the mill leat, for the term of 13 years or during the whole term he may be entitled to it, whereon to erect the proposed poor house: the land being doubtless held by him on lives from the Carclew estate.

The minister, churchwardens and overseers are empowered to borrow £200 for the said purpose, to be repaid in five years.

Sept. Resolved that a rate of 1s. in the £ be collected for the purpose of building the poor house.

The tender of Mr. Wm. Pearce of £109 15s. was accepted.

Oct. 4. It was found that no sum exceeding 1s. in the £ could be collected or applied during one year without the consent of a special vestry at which the major part of the ratepayers must assent. A special vestry is now held to grant such assent and a long list is given. It was then found the majority must be two-thirds, and the necessary signatures follow.

It was also discovered that the sum of 1s. in the £ must have been actually levied and applied to such purpose before any further sum could be raised by loan or otherwise, a then further sum of 5s. in the £ could be raised.

The ratepayers are again called upon to sanction the raising of a further sum by the two-third majority as before, and a sum of £200 is granted in the same way, but at the next meeting £100 only is asked for.

Mr. O'Brian is deputed to superintend the building for the sum of £6.

1828. 7th April. Resolved that 20s. a year be paid to Barthw. Laurence for 12ft. off from the poor house from top to bottom of the field.

May 28. A further sum of £50 and more if necessary granted, to be borrowed.

1830. It was unanimously deemed advisable that a trusty person be appointed to lock up the doors of the poor house at 9 o'clock at night and open the same at 5 o'clock in the morning in summer. And that iron bars be placed at the lower windows so as to prevent any person passing

through them. In winter the house to be locked up at 8 and opened at 6 in the morning.

June 28th. A vestry meeting called to take into consideration the appointing a governor over the poor house and to enlarge the building, and a committee formed.

The committee recommend taking down some of the walls and making additional rooms over the upper passage, and to get estimates.

That particularly recommended is to take down that part of the wall from the upper beams to the roof, which would add four additional rooms. They consider the east and north ends as most eligible to add to, in consequence of the chimney places being there.

Dec. 17. Resolved that the poor house be extended at the S. end about twenty-three feet by thirty-six feet, and that Mr. Barbery be employed to draw plans of the same with the probable expense, the plan to embrace particularly two rooms for the governor and also a room capable of dining between 30 and 40.

Dec. 20. Plans and specifications of Mr. Barbery adopted, tenders to be invited, and £100 to be borrowed.

1833. Jan. 7. Tender of Thomas and Joseph Davey accepted for mason's work, £46 9s., and that of Geo. Sarvis for carpenter's work, £45.

April 17. Resolved to make a 1s. rate for the enlargement of the poor house, and the committee chosen, who may amend, alter or add, to the proposed new works.

April 25th. A meeting to come to a final decision about the poor house.

It is agreed to take the field adjoining the poor house to rent of Barthw. Lawrence at £8 per annum, with leave to build on as much thereof as may be necessary. Agreed to build an addition to the poor house in accordance with plans and specifications ; and tenders were accepted, viz., carpenter's work, £98 18s. 10d., mason's work, £81 7s. 10d., and authority is again given to the parish officers and committee to alter and amend at their discretion.

1834. Feb. A special meeting to obtain the sanction of two-thirds (whether in vestry or not) to the borrowing of money above the 1s. rate to complete the work of poor house enlargement and furnishing, to which there is a long list of signatures. Also a list of articles required, amongst which, out of fourteen items, are :

1. Twenty-four iron bedsteads fitted for use as in other workhouses.
2. Twenty bed ties and other requisite bedding.
3. Hot plate and iron oven, set up upon the best and cheapest plan.
4. Two iron furnaces.
5. The old chimney place to be converted into a cupboard with iron door for the safe keeping of parish papers and books, and other cupboards and shelves, tables, forms, kitchen utensils, a stove grate for the vestry room, a wall to be built from the new doorway along the edge of the leat, a pig sty to be erected, etc., etc.

Numerous complications now occur with the tradesmen—frequent meetings are held and a valuer is engaged.

At a meeting it is decided to advertise for a governor, and on March 3rd there are four applicants—the duties defined are, to give constant attendance to the economy of the workhouse and to act as vestry clerk. To receive tenders from these the meeting was adjourned to

Mar. 10th, when Samuel Vicary was elected.

Mar. 31. Samuel Vicary's salary to be £28.

April 17. A meeting to add to the duties of the governor, when it was decided that he shall collect the rates of the Flushing district.

June 2nd. A meeting to obtain consent to borrow £150 on the rates, the 1s. rate having been expended, at which consent is given and the signatures of two-thirds in value obtained.

June 19. A meeting for appointing a committee to assist the parish officers in the management of the workhouse ; about twelve are elected, any three of whom shall be empowered to act and to visit at any time.

July 8th. The committee appointed to draw up rules and to order the diet of the inmates of the workhouse resolve as follows :

Respecting the diet :

Saturday. Broth and vegetables.

Sunday. Cold beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to each man and potatoes.

Monday. Peas, 1 oz. of beef suet to each man.

Tuesday. Potato or turnip stew, with beef suet.

Wednesday. Fish or rice milk.

Thursday. Hock of beef soup.

Friday. Stew or peas.

Bread. 1lb. a day to all above 10 years old. All who are able shall attend the mess table at the regular meals.

Tea. 1oz. a week to the sick and aged.

Sugar $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. a week do.

Butter. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. a week do.

Snuff. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to snuff takers.

Tobacco. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to be allowed only to those who have been accustomed.

On broth days extra bread.

No further entries relating to the poor house occur until January, 1845. In a churchwarden's vestry book commencing at that date is a notice of a meeting "to consider the propriety of disposing of a part of the present workhouse to Sir Charles Lemon." It was resolved "that the late addition to the workhouse being three stories high consisting of seven rooms, and forming the south-west front with the courtilege, and offices in the front thereof be offered to Sir Charles Lemon for the sum of £75, provided Sir C. L. will . . . make a new entrance to the first erected part through the room formerly used as a pantry and next a new stairs with other divisions or partitions, etc."

At another meeting in May it was found that the Poor Law Commissioners would not sanction the sale of part of the workhouse only. Sir Charles Lemon then offered the same amount for the surrender of the whole property, and would grant a new lease for the first erected part on the

same lives and terms, and be at the expense of making such alterations for the convenience of the inmates as was before agreed upon ; which offer was accepted.

April, 1846. A meeting to formally sanction the sale and an order made by the Poor Law Commissioners sanctioning the payment of £75 to Messrs. Tweedy and Co. in liquidation of a note of hand for that amount, being the debt incurred in the erection of the workhouse.

There appears still to have been inmates in the workhouse in March, 1847, as amongst other items of business for which notice is given is : "for the purpose of examining into the state of the workhouse and its inmates," but no resolution is passed.

In January, 1850, a meeting is called "for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the workhouse and to make such arrangements for its future management as the parishioners may think proper," when it was resolved : "That it is expedient that the premises lately occupied by paupers of the parish of Mylor be sold for the benefit of the parish," and the churchwardens and overseers were authorised to advertise for tenders.

On 31st Jan. a meeting is held to consider tenders. Two were received, one of £21 and another of £55, both of which are rejected, and tenders are again invited and the meeting adjourned to the 14th February, when there being no other tender it was resolved to sell the premises

to Sir Charles Lemon for £70. This is the last of the old workhouse.

The building then appears to have been converted into a school by Sir Charles Lemon, as in March, 1851 notice is given "that a vestry will be held in a room adjoining Sir Charles Lemon's School, which was formerly the Vestry Room." The same form of notice occurs for several years, and after that it is called "the vestry room."

THE SCHOOL

Which is here mentioned as "Sir Charles Lemon's School," was carried on by him and entirely at his own expense until his death in 1868. Before that Sir Charles had executed a deed empowering his sisters to carry it on (his sisters pre-deceased him), but the late Col. Tremayne continued to do so for several years, although in no way bound, as the deed empowered him to hand it over to a committee of managers, which he did about the year 1894, in consequence of the heavy demands made upon him by the Board of Education. The deed specified that the teaching should be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, and under the rules of the National Society, and that the vicar for the time being should have the chief supervision of that teaching. This mode of management continued until 1903, when the Act of 1902 coming into operation, managers were elected in conformity with that Act.

The somewhat picturesque clock tower was also built by Sir Charles Lemon and handed over to the parishioners together with the school buildings.

XII.

Extracts from the Churchwardens' Minute Books, etc.



THE churchwardens' books do not contain very much of interest, and they do not carry us back very far. The earliest is 1849 ; this is the minute book. It contains some information in reference to roads, county rate assessments, church and churchyard charges, fees and regulations, etc. It is a matter for regret that more care has not been taken of the earlier books.

1849. Alteration of road at Perran. At the Easter vestry an application is made by the Iron Foundry Co. at Perran "for leave to shut in their ground through which the parish road passes, by gates at each end, for the protection of their property, and keep off idlers from their workshops." The vestry consented, the gates to be locked only on sufferance, and upon payment of one shilling a year in acknowledgment.

In 1855 application is made by Perran parish

respecting the repair of the road between the new bridge and the turnpike road, in consequence of which the Foundry Co. have notice to remove the gates and all obstructions.

In Sept., 1856, a special vestry is called, and a joint note presented from Sir C. Lemon and the Foundry Co., requesting that the necessary legal steps be taken with the view to stopping and diverting a portion of road leading from Carclew Lodge through the Foundry, and turning the same over a road commencing from near the lodge gate, and thence proceeding over the county bridge. This was agreed to, provided that Perran repair such portion of road passing through their parish, and an order given to apply to two justices. The matter is not completed in 1861, when a similar application is made and a resolution passed as before. On application to Quarter Sessions in December, 1861, notice is given that after three months it is intended to dedicate the road for public use.

OLD SCALE OF MYLOR CHURCH CUSTOMARY FEES.

| | <i>Minister.</i> | | | <i>Clerk.</i> | | | <i>Sexton.</i> | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----|----|---------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
| <i>Marriage.</i> | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| By Licence | 10 | 6 | | 5 | 0 | | 2 | 6 | |
| „ Banns | 5 | 0 | | 2 | 6 | | 2 | 0 | |
| Certificate of Banns | 2 | 0 | | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| <i>Funerals.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Brought by Hearse | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| Common Funeral | 3 | 0 | | 1 | 6 | | | | |

Churchwardens' Minute Books. 173

Graves.

Sexton's Fees.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| For a vault or wall'd grave or brot. by | | | | | | |
| hearse | . | . | . | . | . | 1 0 0 |
| For Paupers | . | . | . | . | . | 4 6 |
| For Adults | . | . | . | . | . | 5 6 |
| Under 20 years old | . | . | . | . | . | 5 0 |
| Under 15 „ | . | . | . | . | . | 4 0 |
| Under 5 „ | . | . | . | . | . | 2 6 |

The Sexton's fee of £1 to include all extra work.

The Churchwardens' fee for a single wall'd grave
£3.

The Churchwardens charge a fee of 2s. 6d. per
foot square for all large vaults.

The Vicar charges a fee of £3 for erecting a
Toomb.

And all charges Double Fees for non-Parishioners.

The Rev. Edward Hoblyn, Vicar.

Henry Trevascus

Matthew And^r Doble } Churchwardens.

1864.

1886. Notice is given to the district surveyor of the Falmouth highway board by Col. Tremayne, as follows: "I hereby give notice that after three calendar months from the date hereof I intend to make a certain Highway in the Parish of Mylor of a length of 963 yards, commencing at the Lodge Gate which belongs to me the undersigned, called the Penryn Lodge Gate, and running in the direction of Belle Vue towards Penryn, to a small stream of water which divides the Parish of Mylor from the Parish of St. Gluvias, and which adjoins the road, the property of F. G. Enys,

Esq., in the Parish of St. Gluvias, and to dedicate such highway to the use of the public." The matter is considered at a vestry meeting on 21st March, and it is resolved to recommend the Highway Board to take over such road.

1889. April 21. It was resolved "that in the event of the Mylor living becoming vacant, a special vestry be convened immediately for the purpose of considering the fees of Mylor churchyard."

On the same subject, in 1891, a resolution is passed, "That the offer of the vicar (Rev. C. W. S. Taunton) for the adoption of the church fees in St. Gluvias parish, in lieu of those at present in force in Mylor parish, be accepted by this vestry, subject to the sanction of the Bishop and Ecclesiastical Commissioners."

And in 1892, notice is given to consider "a draft (with draft table of fees appended) of an instrument which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have declared themselves willing to seal in the matter of a Table of Fees for the said parish, to take the place of that at present in use."

The proposal to adopt this table of fees is met by an amendment, "That the table of fees read, etc., at this meeting be considered and discussed *seriatim*." There voted for the amendment 14 and 17 against. The resolution was carried by 22 against 0. There were 45 parishioners present.

NEW SCALE OF MYLOR CHURCH FEES, AND OTHER
CHURCHYARD REGULATIONS.

The following is then agreed to : " The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, with the consent of the Bishop of Truro, under the powers and provisions of 59 Geo. III, c. 134, and 19 and 20 Vict., c. 55, have fixed from November 3rd, 1892, the Table of Fees given below for the parish of Mylor, in place of the fees before existing."

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---|----|----|
| | | | s. | d. |
| Sexton. | Single grave, 5ft. 6in. | . | 4 | 0 |
| „ | Double grave, 7ft. | . | 7 | 0 |

| Marriages. | Vicar. | Clerk. | Sexton. |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Entry of Banns | 1 0 | — | — |
| After Banns | 2 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 |
| After Licence | 10 0 | 5 0 | 3 0 |
| Certificates | 2 7 | — | — |

Burials—Parishioners.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Ordinary Graves | 2 6 | 1 6 | 4 0 |
| Brick „ | 1 0 0 | 5 0 | 1 5 0 |
| Re-opening Brick | | | |
| Grave . | 1 0 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 |
| Headstones . | 2 6 | — | 1 0 |
| Morning Funeral | 10 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 |

Burials—non-Parishioners.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|------|--------|
| Ordinary Graves | 1 0 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 |
| Brick „ | 2 0 0 | 10 0 | 1 10 0 |
| Re-opening Brick | | | |
| Grave . | 2 0 0 | 6 0 | 12 6 |
| Morning Funeral | 1 0 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 |

Mylor Churchyard.—As there seems to be

some uncertainty as to the fees charged for the interment of very young children, the vicar wishes to put it on record that for children over four weeks old the full fee will be charged. For those under, the sexton will receive 2*s.* 6*d.* if a silent interment is desired, but the vicar must receive notice twenty-four hours before such interment.

C. W. S. Taunton, Vicar.

This decision as to fees alters the custom which appears to have been in force, according to the earliest records obtainable, since 1864, when they are called the "customary" fees. Fees for vaults, brick graves, etc., have been paid to the churchwardens, and entered into their accounts, and been used for church expenses. The earliest entry is 1864: "By received for a brick grave for the late H. O. Olivey, Esq., the customary fee of £3," and numerous similar entries occur; and in 1867 is, "Received fee for Col. Tremayne's vault, the vault 224 feet at 2*s.* 6*d.* per foot, £28"; and again, "1868, Feb. 18th. Recd. a fee for opening Carclew vault for the interment of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., £3." (See old table of fees p. 172.)

It is difficult to understand why the custom of the churchwardens claiming these fees existed so long, and if the custom was well established, why they so readily relinquished them.

The vicar, the Rev. C. W. S. Taunton, about this time appears to have undertaken a scheme of reorganization, and a meeting is held on 10th August, 1892, "for the purpose of considering the best arrangements that can be made for

keeping the churchyard clean." It was resolved "that all fees in connection with work done in the churchyard in future be paid to the vicar." The sexton (Mr. Daniell) is requested to inform the deputy that he must no longer do any work in the churchyard, and if he demands or receives any money or fees on behalf of himself or his father he will be liable to prosecution. The following regulations were also agreed to :

1. No tomb or headstone must be erected or disturbed without the vicar's consent.

N.B.—In future masons, undertakers, stone-cutters, and others must not enter the churchyard to carry out any work whatever without the vicar's permission.

2. Relatives and friends of persons buried in the churchyard desirous of keeping in order graves which belong to them are requested to notify their wishes to the vicar.

3. Flowers and ornamental shrubs planted over graves should be of a description approved by the vicar. Shrubs likely to grow into large trees will not be permitted on any grave.

4. All arrangements connected with burials, such as the place of interment, the time of funeral, etc., must be made with the vicar.

5. All monuments, headstones, or tablets must be kept clean and in good repair in an upright position.

6. The sexton will render assistance at the erection of headstones, making wall graves, etc., on notice being given.

1893. April. Mr. Laurence Knapp was appointed parish clerk by the vicar, and it was directed to be entered in the minutes.

Notwithstanding the long list of regulations respecting the management of the churchyard, the matter does not appear to have been settled, for at this meeting a resolution is passed, "That the churchwardens write the bishop's secretary, and also the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, asking who is the proper authority to order where the graves are to be dug, and also who are the legal persons for keeping the churchyard in proper order."

In reference to this, a letter is received from the bishop's chaplain, dated March 22nd, 1894 : "In Sir R. Phillimore's book of ecclesiastical law I find that the rector or vicar has the freehold in the churchyard, qualified undoubtedly by the rights of the parishioners ; that the parishioners shall repair the fence of the churchyard at their own charge. The churchwardens shall take care that the churchyard be well and sufficiently repaired, fenced, maintained with walls, etc. The churchwardens are bound to see that the footpaths are kept in proper order and the fences in repair. It is generally so, that the parishioners are allowed to choose the place of a grave, with the consent of the vicar."

1894. March. Mr. Daniell resigned the office of Sexton, and Col. Tremayne was appointed, who appointed as his deputy Wm. Hellings.

In 1894 the new Local Government Act came

into operation, and a meeting is called for the 31st May, "for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the parishioners relative to Flushing being a ward of itself for the purposes of that act"; when it was resolved "That the parishioners of that portion of the parish outside the ecclesiastical district of Flushing are unanimously of opinion that Flushing ought not to be a ward of itself."

1895. Mr. Matthew A. Doble retired from the office of churchwarden after forty years service.

1896. It was carried, "That the vicar be requested to grant permission to erect grave curbs in the churchyard upon the payment of the old fee of £1"; also "that he be advised to allow no enclosure to exceed 6ft. by 3ft."

1898. Alterations of fees in regard to the depth of graves are again made, and it is resolved "That the sexton be paid at the rate of 1s. per foot for digging the graves beyond the depth of 5ft. 6in."

1899. Again, it is resolved "That the sexton in future be paid 4s. for digging single depth graves, and 7s. for digging graves of extra depth."

XIII.

Parish Apprentices.



THE binding of apprentices for agriculture was a very important matter, and on the whole the system was a good one. The apprentice was generally well treated, and became attached to his master. He lived at his table on good substantial food, much better than he would have had in his own poor home. The term of his service made him efficient in all branches of husbandry. Some of the finest specimens of labourers of the past generation, now nearly all gone, had been parish apprentices. Many restrictions were imposed as to ill-usage, etc., and power was given to the apprentice to summon the master for such, or for the refusal of necessary provisions ; and to the master to summon any apprentice for misbehaviour, and on conviction various penalties were imposed on both sides.

By 5 Eliz. c. 4, s. 25, every person being a householder and having or using half-a-plough

land¹ in tillage may take an apprentice above the age of ten years and under eighteen to serve in husbandry 'till twenty-one at the least or 'till twenty-four as the parties may agree ; and females for the same time or marriage. Apprentices were bound by deed which must be indented.

With regard to the binding of poor apprentices, the churchwardens and overseers, by the assent of two justices, may bind any poor person, whose parents they may judge unable to maintain them, to be apprentices where they may see convenient ; and if any poor child shall be appointed to be bound, the person to whom he is appointed shall receive and provide for him, and if he refuse to do so he shall forfeit £10 by distress and sale to the use of the poor. The churchwardens and overseers were to be the proper judges of persons fit to be masters, and all these were persons who by their profession or manner of living have occasion to keep servants.

The custom was that when children became chargeable to the parish that the persons liable to receive them were balloted for.

In a book called *Register Parish Apprentices*, commencing July, 1805, and ending September, 1831, there are 131 entries, out of which number thirty-six paid the statutory fine of £10 to be relieved of the liability. The fines thus paid were generally added to the poor rate.

1. Half-a-plough land was about sixty acres, but for this purpose it was considered as being assessed at £50 a year, and all over that amount were liable. In some instances those under that amount were joined together to make it up.

In 1799 there were four such refusals : Mr. M. Adam, Mr. John Rowe, Mr. Hartney, and Mr. Metheral.

1800-4. Sir Wm. Lemon, Mr. J. Symons, Rev. Mr. Webber, Mr. James Stephens.

1812. Four and fines.

1815. Three. Capt. Schuyler, Mr. Thos. Reed, Rev. Mr. Fox.

1816. Three. Capt. Sutton, G. C. Fox, Esq., Mr. Fox, Foundry.

1818. Three. Capt. Procter, Capt. Quick, Mr. Hender.

1819. Three.

1828. Six. John Hartney, Esq., Geo. Brook Foster, Esq., Henry Carey, Esq., Mr. Josh. Nicholls, Mr. Josh. Richards, Walter Lesley, Esq.

1830. The following names were drawn : Mr. Doble for tithe sheaf, Rev. Mr. Hoblyn, Mr. Robt. Porter, Mr. C. Fox for Perran Foundry, Sir Charles Lemon, Miss Sheepshanks, Mr. Skewes, Mr. Heater. It does not say if they or any of them paid the fine.

1831, Sept. It was then resolved that all fines should be reserved as a fund for enlarging the poor house, with the exception of Mr. Heater's fine.

The last entry is No. 131.

Sept. 29. Grace Hacket, 12. Female. Mother Grace Hacket, Mylor. Hugh Oliver Olivey, Gentn., Mylor. 21 years or marriage.

In December a resolution is passed that the taking of apprentices shall be no longer compulsory.

The resolution was as follows :

"1831, Dec. 13. It is hereby agreed that whereas the system of binding out parish apprentices is objectionable, the children liable to be bound out shall be offered and submitted to several parties whose turn it is to take children of age to be bound, to receive a child voluntarily without the customary fee. The said child to be provided for and taken care of as though an apprentice, and in the event of misbehaviour of the child or other cause to be explained to the vestry the said child may be returned and be otherwise provided for by the parish. The law of binding parish apprentices not to be affected by this voluntary agreement. The party liable to take a child to have the preference of taking one being a relative."

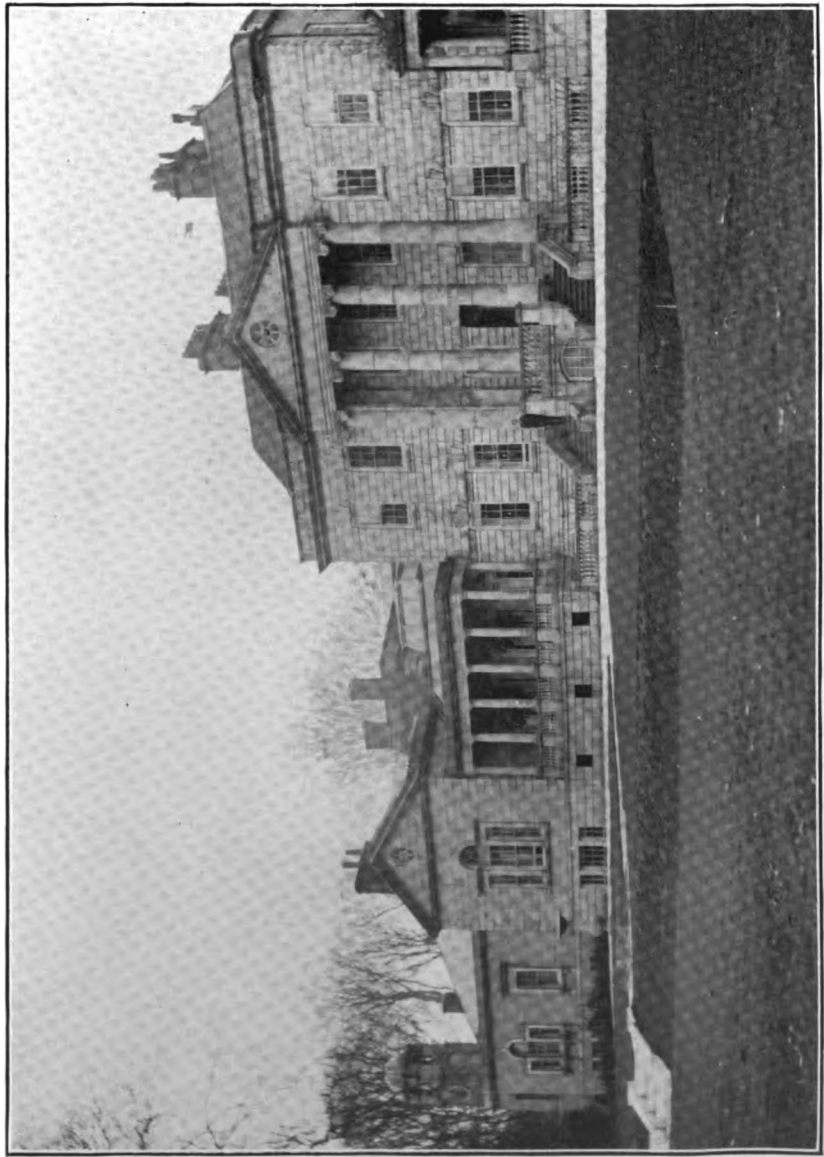
After this decision Mr. Olivey appears to have been relieved of his, as on Sept. 2, 1833, it was resolved that the parish officers be empowered with the consent of the magistrates to dispense with the obligation which Mr. Olivey is under to keep his apprentice and to cancel the indenture under which he holds her.

XIV.

Carclew and its Owners.



CARCLEW, the principal residence in this parish, called the Barton of Carclew in old descriptions, and in the estate of which is now included the manor of Restranguet and the manor of Casawse, situated partly in Mylor and partly in St. Gluvias, has a somewhat complicated and intricate history. Tonkin's account of Mylor, given at p. 20, says a good deal about Carclew. It will be necessary here to give only a few extracts. He says: "The Barton of Carclew anciently Crucglew and Crucclew (from Cruc, Crug, a barrow, and Clu, Cluth, a ditch or fence), the enclosures by the barrows, of which there are several in the adjoining commons." "The first owner of this place that I meet with (Herald's Office) is Dangersos or D'Angers, who married Margery the daughter of Bartholomew Seneschall." "He flourished as I guess in the reign of Henry II (1154)." It next came to David Renaudin, who married Margaret, daughter of James Dangers.



CARCLEW HOUSE.

Mr. Davies Gilbert, quoting Tonkin and Whitaker under Perran-ar-Worthal, says: "In this Parish did antiently dwell the family of Renaudin by their name of French extraction, but where I cannot positively say, and here dwelt temp. Richard II (1377) David Renaudin, who married Margaret the eldest daughter and co-heir of James Dangers of Carclew. John Renaudin their son dying without issue temp. Henry V (1413) this estate fell to Richard Bonython¹ of Carclew, who had married Isabel the other daughter and co-heir of the said James Dangers, in which family of Bonython (whose heiress still lays claim to it and as by original deeds it appears very justly) it continued to the reign of Charles I (1625) when Peter Beauchamp of Trevince, Esqre., having a lease of it for three lives from John Bonython, Esqre., his posterity have been strangely ousted of the fee ever since. Of late years it has passed through several hands and is now vested in Thomas Hearle of Penryn, Esq.

"The arms of Renaudin as painted in the old glass windows at Carclew were: Sable, a chevron between three swans, Argent."

Carclew was purchased by the first (often called the great) Mr. Wm. Lemon, in 1749, from Mr. James Bonython of Grampound Road, to whom it was bequeathed by his relative, Jane, the daughter of Richard Bonython, Esq., and widow of Samuel Kempe, Esq., who died without issue. Mr. Wm. Lemon died in 1760, when the estate came to his

1. The Bonythons took their name from Bonython in Cury.

grandson, Mr. Wm. Lemon (afterwards Sir William), who died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Charles, who died in 1868, and who bequeathed his property to his nephew, Col. Arthur Tremayne. The latter gentleman died, universally esteemed and regretted, in 1905, and the present owner is his eldest son, Captain Wm. Tremayne.

Samuel Kempe, Esq., is said to have introduced at Carclew the Scotch fir, (from its fragrant scent called by gardeners the "Balm of Gilead,") and to have planted it largely there. Sir Wm. Lemon afterwards added firs and forest trees, and planted to a great extent. It is recorded of Sir William that on his rounds he filled his pockets with various seeds and scattered them on his way. About the same period a good deal of forest planting was done in Cornwall, and not only Carclew, but also Enys, Tehidy, Trelowarren, Tregothnan and Tre-lissick are mentioned as having been laid out in woods and more regularly planted. The deer park was established by Sir Wm. Lemon.

The present mansion house, which has been considerably improved by its recent owners, was built originally from designs by William Edwards, a self-educated architect, the son of a small farmer, and at that time much employed in the west of England.

Sir Charles Lemon made further improvements, in the best of taste. The grounds and gardens have been enlarged and beautified and contain many specimens of rare and beautiful plants,

amongst which the rhododendrons are conspicuous—the soil and climate appears to favour them. The deer park and plantations cover an area of over a square mile, and contain some splendid specimens of timber. A rare heath, the *Erica Ciliaris*, which is not known elsewhere as an English plant, is found here, covering several acres.

HISTORY OF THE MANORS.

Adjoining Carclew to the west and partly in St. Gluvias is the manor of Casawse, Cosawis or Gosose, called the Vycoos, *i.e.* the wood by the river. This was part of the large possessions taken from Henry de Bodrugan by Henry VII (1485), and given by him to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, whose descendant, Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, parted with it to the late Sir Wm. Lemon.

This Sir Henry Bodrugan, who sided with King Richard III at the battle of Bosworth Field, where the king was slain, was attainted of treason against King Henry VII, his whole estate, of which this was part, was seized, and the greater part was settled on Sir Richard Edgcumbe and his heirs for ever.

Polwhele, writing on this subject, says : “That the prosperity of the County was long interrupted by the contests between York and Lancaster can hardly I think be doubted. For Cornwall, though remote from carnage, saw her own territory a scene of desolation. Abandoned almost to her old men, her women and children, she saw all her

nobility or able peasantry, flocking to one standard or the other, expiring on the field of battle or on the scaffold or enfeebled by repeated conflicts.

“At the commencement of the reign of Henry VII the mansions of the rebel lords and their adherents became the property of the crown, and as they whose services were rewarded with the forfeited estates naturally preferred their own habitation, a newly-acquired lordship was often neglected, its lands left without cultivation and its neighbourhood dispeopled. The demesnes of Bodrughan had not sufficient attraction to draw Edgcumbe from his ancient residence.”

The leap of Harry Bodrughan into the sea from a cliff above one hundred feet high, is thus described in Tonkin's MS. in Goran: “A little on one side of what is called Sir Harry Bodrughan's castle is a coarse, moorish piece of ground, which they call ‘the woeful moore,’ for there they say Sir Henry was defeated by Sir Richard Edgcumbe and Trevanion. And beyond it, on the side of the cliff, is a place they call ‘Sir Henry Bodrughan's leap,’ from whence he took a desperate leap (after his defeat) upon a small place under, where a boat and ship lay ready to take him in against all accidents. Into which they tell you, when he got safe, he turned about and gave a curse upon Edgcumbe and Trevanion and their posterity; which the neighbourhood do not scruple to say hath in some part its effect to this day. For so great was the love they bore this Sir Henry for his great hospitality and generous way of living,

that his memory is still held in veneration, especially among the elder sort of people."

There are also several references to Bodrugan in relation to the manor of Restranguet, therefore the romantic incidents of his career, his leap over the cliff into the sea, and his escape, require no excuse for being re-written.

In this manor of Casawse there formerly stood an ancient chapel called St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel; it stood in the woody skirts of Casawse, and was a chantry belonging to Glasney college, and probably founded by one of the Bodrugans¹ (Tonkin's MSS.). In reference to this, Polwhele, quoting from Hal's MSS., says: "In Norden's map of Kerrier, Magdalen Chapel is set down in the neighbourhood of Gluvias. It was situated near the farm of Casawse, between the house and the wood, on a bold spot of ground adjoining to Magdalen ball, commanding a view of the valley towards Perran-ar-Worthal. A field near this spot is called Chapel Close. Some pillars belonging to this chapel were standing about forty years ago, and a farmer of the name of Trevena remembers his moving large flat stones which he conceives formed part of the pavement. The ground is now covered with brambles and bushes,

1. "The first provost of Glasney College was William de Bodrugan, to whom the bishop assigned a stall in the choir and a seat in the chapter; and, since, as it is written, it is not lawful to muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn, and to him who sows spiritual things the temporal are but a just tribute, the bishop annexed to the said provostship the church of St. Probus. Difficulties arose over the appropriation of Probus, and as a substitute, by a document dated 23rd Feb., 1288, St. Mylor was given."—Thurstan Peter's *Glasney College*.

and abounds in shafts ; and no appearance of any stones worked by a tool could be discovered by me ; but my guide, Trevena, found in an adjoining hedge some of the stones of a window."

THE MANOR OF RESTRONGUET. .

"There is another manor adjoining Carclew, which now also belongs to it, namely, that of Restranguet. Formerly Res-tron-gas (from Res or Ros, a valley ; tron, a nose ; and gas, deep), the valley with the deep promontory ; or (if gas means wood) the valley with the woody promontory, which agrees with its situation between two creeks of the sea. And it was until very lately well wooded. 6 Ric. I (1195), Robert de Cardenan held 71 knights fees in Cornwall, some of which I suppose this manor was composed of ; as he was then lord of the manor of Restrongas." (See Carew, f. 44-46.)

Leyland in his Itinerary also mentions this manor in connection with Bodrugan thus : "This chaplle land or point (St. Antonies Point to Dudman) is in the park of Bodrugan, and yn this park was the house of Sir Henry Bodrugan, a man of auncient stok atteynted for taking part with King Richard 3 (1485), agayn Henry the 7 : and after flying into Ireland, Syr Richard Eggecomb, father of Sir Pers Eggecombe, had Bodrugan and other parcelles of Bodrugan's landes. And Tre-vanyon had part of Bodrugan's landes as Restranguet and Newham,¹ both in Falmouth Haven."

1. In relation to the manor of Newham, Gilbert says, p. 318, "This manor formed part of the Bodrugan property, and after the

The descendants of William Trevanion, Esq., held the manor of Restranguet for more than two centuries. Of this family it was purchased by Robert Cotton Trefusis, Esq., whose son, the 15th Baron Clinton, sold it to Sir William Lemon, Bart., and it has since descended with the Carclew estate.

There was formerly a religious house on this manor, probably having its own chapel. The cemetery which belonged to it is now part of a field, measuring about half-an-acre, and tithe free. There is a field adjoining this called Crockagodna, which means the chief burying place, or the burial place of the chief.

The following relating to grants of oratories¹ are extracted from the Bishops' Registers at Exeter. (Was the private chapel at Carclew a continuation of the same grants from very ancient times?)

"Myler. Manor of Bodrugans at Restranguet. I, 145. See Bodruga (Oratories). Bodruga, William, and Joan his wife, in their manor of Restranguet (hodie Restranguet) in Myler (18 Feb., 1411-12), (12th of Hen. IV), I, 145. Also the said William and Joan, and their sons William, Otho, and Thomas, in all their manors and mansions in Cornwall (4 Dec., 1412), I, 172°.

despoiling of Sir Henry Bodruga by King Henry VII, it was given to Trevanion, of whom it was purchased by the late Mr. Ralph Allen Daniell, sometime member for West Looe, by whom a handsome house was built by the side of the river, about half a mile below Truro."

1. An oratory was usually a small domestic chapel attached to a manor house, especially when the house was away from the parish church. They were for the use of the family or household, the rights of the parish priest being carefully preserved.

NOTABLE INHABITANTS.

No account of the parish of Mylor can be considered complete without reference to some of its principal inhabitants and those who have attained to great distinction. First and chief among these are the Lemons and Tremaynes.

*The first Mr. William Lemon, usually called
the Great Mr. Lemon.*

Mr. Davies Gilbert in his history gives a long and interesting account of this remarkable man, much of which I purpose quoting.

After speaking of the saint after whom Germoe takes its name, he says: "But on whatever grounds the ancient claims of this parish may rest to a canonized or to a royal patron, the village of Bojil has in modern times bestowed more real honor on the whole district than could be derived from regal missionaries or from legendary saints."

In the parish register of Breage may be seen the following entry: "William Lemon, the son of William Lemon of Germeo, was baptized the 15th day of November, 1696."

It appears that his father and mother, whose maiden name was Rodda, were in a situation of life raised above the common level, and that they bestowed on their son the best education easily attainable, who in his turn became eminently distinguished among his companions. If young Lemon ever, therefore, employed himself in executing the inferior labours usually performed by

mining boys, as some have alleged with the view of increasing the wonder of his subsequent progress, and others impelled by less laudable motives, it is clear that they must have been undertaken from a desire of making himself practically acquainted with all the details of perhaps the most delicate operations in metallurgy.

His bodily strength and firmness of mind seem to have been commensurate with his abilities, which displayed themselves most conspicuously in after life. At a very early age Mr. Lemon became one of the managers of a tin-smelting house at Chiandower, near Penzance, and the career which he pursued with so much ability and success was traced for him at this place.

The ancient mining of Cornwall had been confined for a long time to merely collecting diluvial deposits of tin ore, which, from its specific gravity, is always found beneath every other debris, and immediately incumbent on the solid rock or unmoved strata, provincially called "the fast." As the first operation invariably consists in washing away the lighter ingredients by agitating the whole in streams, the name "Stream Work" has been adopted to distinguish these sources of tin from mines which descend on the lodes themselves. Mines invariably grew out of the stream-works, but with a process so very slow as scarcely to be imagined by persons conversant only with the rapid improvements of modern times. Pits were at first sunk in the backs of lodes, till the presence of water impeded the work. Shallow

adits or drains were used in favourable situations, and the windlass, with its bucket and rope, must be of great antiquity. To this succeeded the rack and chain pump, but the span beam and cage, moving on a perpendicular axis, by which the labour of horses became applicable to what had previously been done by the human arm, are comparatively modern. A new era had now commenced. The steam engine had been used in at least one mine called the "Great Work" in Breage, when Mr. Lemon came forward, gifted with the ability and energy which enabled him to anticipate by nearly half-a-century everything that could add to the wealth and prosperity of his native county.

Mr. Lemon, first associating himself with Mr. George Blewett of Marazion and Mr. Devan, commenced working a mine at Trowel in Ludgvan, named "Wheal Fortune," where the second steam engine was employed. Capital was necessary, and that came by his marriage. In the Gulval register is, "William Lemon and Isabel Vibert were married on April 22nd, 1724." The Viberts were among what are termed the "good livers" of Gulval parish, and Mrs. Lemon had recently succeeded by will to the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Noles, her godmother, and probably related, who had acquired a fortune by some business at Chiandower.

But fortune, except perhaps for its timely supply of capital, was the least of Mrs. Lemon's recommendations ; uniform report has represented

her as entirely worthy of the extraordinary person to whom she was united.

Mr. Lemon is said to have gained from Wheal Fortune ten thousand pounds, and thus enabled to execute more extensive plans, he removed to Truro, and commenced working the great Gwennap mines on a scale never witnessed before, and perhaps never contemplated in Cornwall. Carnon adit was either actually commenced, or at the least was effectually prosecuted by him ; a work unrivalled for extent or for utility in the mines of England. And his exertions increasing as his means enlarged, he soon became the principal merchant and tin-smelter in Cornwall. But the energies of his mind were not limited to these undertakings, great as they were ; he cultivated a taste for literature, and what is extremely unusual, acquired amidst business, and at a middle age, the power of reading the classic authors.

In the year 1742 we find his name on the list of sheriffs. He became one of the magistrates of Truro, and might have represented the borough in Parliament. He obtained from Government a drawback of the duty on coal used in mines, when Sir Robert Walpole, then at the head of public affairs, complimented him on the clear and able manner in which he had made every statement, and a present of silver-plate was made to him by Frederick Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, which is still preserved at Carclew.

About the same time he was mainly distinguished as "the great Mr. Lemon," but above all,

so favourable was the impression as to his ability, his exertion and general merit, that a progress so rapid and unexampled does not appear to have excited envy, or any of those bad passions which usually alloy the enjoyments of prosperity.

He died on the 25th March, 1760, and was buried in Truro church. He had built by far the largest and most decorated house in the town, and before that lived in a house in Church Lane. He had also (1749) purchased and improved Carclew, which has since become the family seat. He was twice mayor of Truro (1737 and 1750), and was sheriff in 1742.

Mr. Polwhele, in speaking of his character, gives the following anecdote: "And if in proof of his liberal way of thinking and his generous feeling, I produce a very trivial anecdote, let it be remembered that characters are best illustrated by little familiar occurrences. Mr. Lemon was much attached to a Cornish chough. The favourite chough used at all times to obey his call. If in walking on Truro-Green or through the streets, the chough, mixing occasionally with other birds or perched alone on the housetop, would fly to him instantly at his whistle. This bird therefore was regarded at Truro with almost as much veneration as a stork at Athens. It happened however that Mr. Thomas (our present vice-warden) then a schoolboy at Conon's, taking up his gun contrary to the rules of the school, and proceeding to the back quay where he had seen some birds, shot among them and unluckily killed

the sacred chough. His situation was indescribable. He was told by the by-standers that he certainly would be hanged. He had incurred the danger of flogging for shooting and of Mr. Lemon's displeasure for shooting his chough. But amidst despair he at once took courage, went to Mr. Lemon's house, was introduced to Mr. Lemon, and trembling and in tears confessed the fact. Mr. Lemon paused a moment, and then said he was sorry for the poor bird, but freely forgave the little delinquent for so much candour in acknowledging his fault, and more than that promised to keep it a profound secret, or if it came to Conon's ears to intercede for him, a transaction apparently trifling but I think it worth recording as it discovered the mind and the heart. A transaction equally creditable to both parties."

Mr. and Mrs. Lemon had but one son and no daughter. *Mr. William Lemon, Jr.*, married Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Williams of Carnarton, near St. Columb, and sister of the late John Oliver Williams, many years colonel of the Cornwall Militia, their mother being Ann, daughter of John Oliver of Falmouth. He died at an early period of life, Oct. 1757, aged 33, and several years before his father. He left two sons and a daughter. The oldest son, William, was created a baronet 3rd May, 1774. The second son, John, became a colonel in the Guards. He served in parliament for Saltash and four times for Truro. He died unmarried in 1814 at Polvellan, a place

he had created near Looe. The daughter was married to John Buller of Morval.

Sir William Lemon was born Oct. 11th, 1748, and succeeded his grandfather in 1760. He was elected member for Penryn on the decease of Mr. Francis Basset in 1769, and at the general election in 1774 successfully contested the representation of the county, which for ten subsequent elections he unanimously continued to do—universally esteemed and respected during a period of fifty years—up to his decease on December 11th, 1824. Sir William married Jane, daughter of James Buller of Morval, by Jane, daughter of Allen, first Lord Bathurst, by whom he had eleven children. Sons—William, the eldest, died unmarried; the second, Charles, who succeeded him. Daughters—Anne, married Sir John Davis; Maria, married Francis Jodrell, Esq.; Louisa, married Lieut.-Col. Dyke; Isabella, married Anthony Buller, Esq., barrister-at-law, who was knighted on his going to India as a judge; Caroline Matilda, married John Hearle Tremayne, Esq.; Harriet, married Lord de Dunstanville. The rest were unmarried.

After alluding to Sir John St. Aubyn, of whom it is reported to have been said by a leading minister of the day, "every man has his price except the little Cornish baronet," Polwhele writes, "If we look for his parallel we cannot but fix our eyes on one of the present members of Cornwall. Sir William Lemon has passed indeed through

perilous times, such as the antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole never saw, and with a power possess't by few, he has been able not only to reconcile contending parties, but to conciliate to himself their esteem and affection. In him we justly admire the old country gentleman, faithful to his king without servility, attached to the people without democracy. Whilst many, fearful of incurring the suspicion of republicanism, abandoned the cause of liberty, Sir William stood firm in the ranks of independence, and had even the resolution to express his dissent from the minister at that unheard of moment when opposition to administration was considered synonymous to disaffection from government. Such was the conduct resulting from a strong mind, a sagacity in judging the probable issue of things and in penetrating the views of men, and from a conscious feeling of integrity. Open and unaffected however, as he always was, there were none who could mistake his principles ; candid, courteous, and benevolent, there were none who could do otherwise than applaud them. It is to this undissembling spirit, this urbanity of manners and suavity of disposition united with that integrity, we are to ascribe his success in pleasing all, though he flattered no man's prejudices and did homage to no man's opinion."

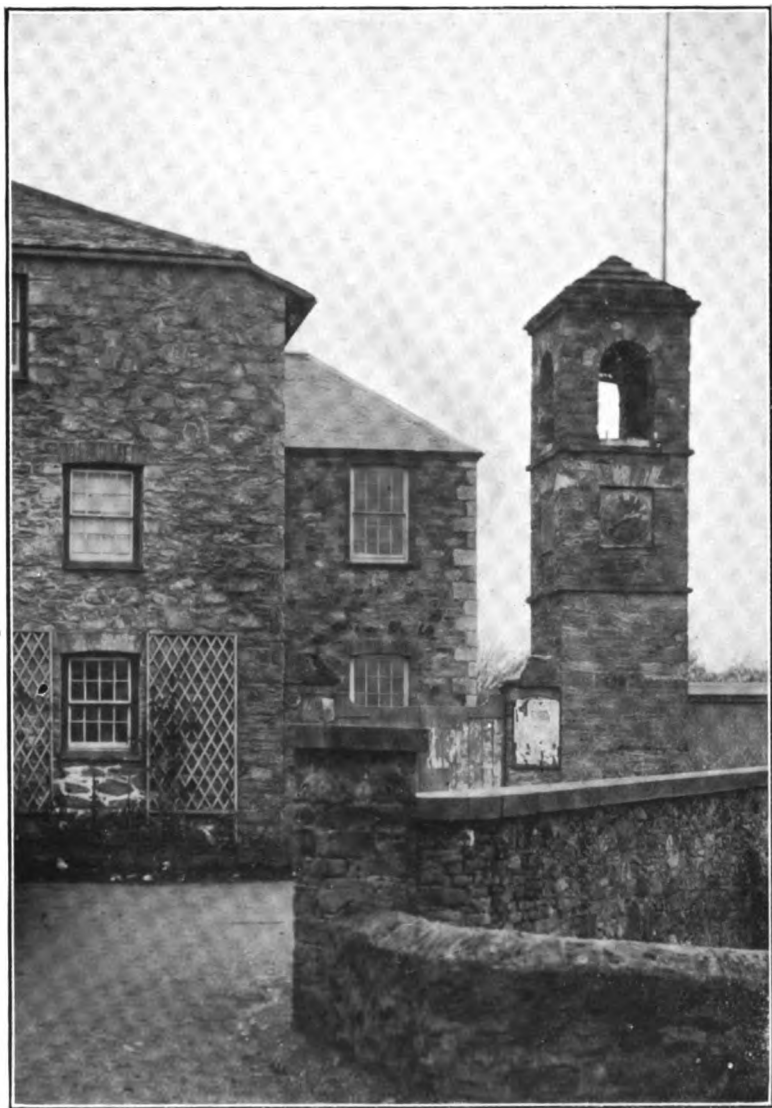
Sir William's eldest son, William, having died, he was most worthily succeeded by his second son, *Sir Charles*, who was born Sept. 3rd, 1784.

Sir Charles married "Ann," sister of the Earl of Ilchester, and had several children, all of whom predeceased him. One son, aged about twelve, was accidentally drowned at Harrow. He died at Carclew on February 12th, 1868, in the 84th year of his age.

To Sir Charles Lemon the parish of Mylor is indebted for many acts of benevolence, and in particular mention may be made of the National School which he established about 1850 in the building formerly used as a workhouse, and which he carried on single-handed for many years, and finally gave the buildings to the parish by deed under trustees as a Church of England school for ever. After his decease it was similarly carried on by his nephew, Col. Arthur Tremayne, until some changes in the educational department made it more desirable that it should be handed over to a committee of management, by whom it was carried on under the terms of the trust deed granted by Sir Charles. Under the Education Act of 1902 further changes took place in the mode of management. Sir Charles also built and placed a clock and clock tower in the village. He represented the county in parliament for many years.

Sir Charles, dying without living issue, bequeathed his estate to his nephew, *Lieut.-Col. Arthur Tremayne*, who was the fifth son of his sister Caroline, who had married John Hearle Tremayne, Esq., of Heligan, in St. Ewe.

He was born on the 15th May, 1827, and



THE SCHOOL HOUSE AND CLOCK TOWER
(OLD WORKHOUSE).

married Lady Frances Margaret Hely Hutchinson, second daughter of John 3rd earl of Donoughmore, who died April 11th, 1866. He married secondly Emma Penelope, daughter of the Rev. T. Phillpotts of Porthgwithden, in 1870. Arthur Tremayne joined the 13th Light Dragoons in 1846, and served with that regiment throughout the Crimean war, afterwards commanding it. He received, in addition to the medal and clasps for Alma, Balaclava (where he charged with the Light Brigade, so immortalized by Tennyson), and Sebastopol, the Legion of Honour, the Order of the Medijeh, and the Turkish Medal. He served the office of high sheriff in 1871, and was M.P. for Truro 1878-80, besides holding many other public offices. He died at Carclew, Nov. 14, 1905, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Capt. William Francis Tremayne.

That they came from a worthy stock may best be gathered from the following description of their more immediate ancestors, by Mr. Davies Gilbert : "Mr. John Tremayne, who married Grace, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Hawkins of St. Austell, had two sons, and a daughter married to Mr. Chas. Hawkins of Desporth. The eldest son, Lewis, died in the prime of life, when the second son, who had taken holy orders, became the heir. The Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne married Harriett, the daughter and co-heir of John Hearle of Penryn, and of her mother, heiress of the Paynters of St. Erth. They left an only son, *John Hearle Tremayne*." Mr. Davies Gilbert

adds, "It is impossible to say too much in praise of the late Mr. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Possessed of good abilities, of a sound understanding, of practical knowledge of business, and of the utmost kindness of heart, he became the father of his neighbourhood, reconciling all disputes, adjusting all differences, and tempering the administration of justice with lenity and forbearance. So high and so extensive was the reputation of Mr. Tremayne throughout the whole county, that his son, buoyant on his father's virtues, and before opportunities were afforded of displaying his own, passed by an unanimous election into the high station of representative for Cornwall; but experience soon proved that Mr. John Hearle Tremayne wanted no assistance from hereditary claims to make him worthy of that or any other distinction, and the editor takes this opportunity of repeating what he had the honour of addressing to a county meeting, previous to Mr. Tremayne's declaration of not allowing himself to be elected for the sixth time so as to avoid the embroilment of a contest: 'I have had the happiness of witnessing Mr. Tremayne's conduct in parliament for twenty years, and knowing the high estimation in which he is held by all parties, and by all sides of the House of Commons, I venture to assert that Cornwall would fall in public opinion if Mr. Tremayne were not again returned, let his successor be who he may.'"

In reference to Harriett, the daughter of Mr.

John Hearle of Penryn,¹ who married Mr. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, Polwhele relates a curious incident: "Hals tells us [in endeavouring to prove that Penryn took its denomination from being a town in a wood²] that some trees had not long before existed in the streets, a remnant of an ancient wood." "In passing through the town (said a gentleman in 1805) you may observe that one, an ash, still exists. I remember two others, one a very remarkable and venerable one opposite Mr. Hearle's house; and there was a superstition that when a limb of it was broken off it was a token of the death of one of that family. The tree was rooted up about six or eight years ago, and it is observable that by the death of Mrs. Tremayne the family is now extinct."

There is some difference of opinion as to the place of origin of the Tremayne family. Hals, under the parish of Mabe, says: "Tremayne in this parish, *i.e.* the 'town of stone,' or the 'stone town,' transnominated the gentle family of Peares or Perys, *i.e.* Pearce in English, to that of Tre-

1. Mr. Hearle had three daughters and co-heiresses. One married Mr. Rodd of Trebartha, and another Capt. Wallis, R.N., discoverer of Otaheite.

2. This does not, however, seem to be the generally received meaning of the name, although Leland in his *Itinerary* (temp. Hen. VII) speaks of its fine wood, as he does, too, of that on the banks of the river Vale or Fal, which was in his days "encompassed about with the loftiest woods, oaks, and timber trees that this kingdom afforded, and was therefore called by the Britons Cassi-tir or Cassi-ter, that is to say 'Wood Land.'" The name of "Great Wood" in Mylor is still retained, also "Restronguet Wood." Polwhele gives the meaning as "the hill head promintory or beak of land, for as Pen is a head in Cornish, so Rin or Ryn is a nose, nook or promintory"; and there are lofty lands called "Rins" above the town.

mayne, temp. Edward III." Mr. Davies Gilbert, however says : "Mr. Hals is mistaken in tracing the family of Tremaynes, long settled at Heligan in St. Ewe, from the Barton in this parish. That family is unquestionably derived from Tremayne in St. Martins, on the Helford river."

I am favoured by the present owner of Carclew with a full and very interesting pedigree of his family, in which they certainly favour the former opinion. I should have liked to have transcribed the whole fully, but space will not permit. The extracts I purpose making will show the prominent part his ancestors took in the affairs of the nation, and their loyalty and devotion to the crown and country. The account commences by stating, "This family had denomination from their lordship and manor of Tremain or Tremayne, near Helston in Cornwall."

"Sirnames (as Cambden says) were in the reign of Henry III first generally assumed, and were not fully settled till the reign of Edward I. It was about this time that the sirname of the family became fixed."

The first whereof upon record was "Perys," lord of the manor of Tremayne, temp. Edward I and II. John, son of the said Perys Tremayne (by Dame Opre Treskewys), died without issue. He flourished in the reign of Edward III. He represented the county of Cornwall in several parliaments. The said Perys Tremayne, by his second wife, "Onera," daughter of Sir Nathaniel Trewarthen, had issue.

2. Richard married "Mary," daughter of Sir Roger Emmy of Treworthgan. He had two sons, "John" and "Thomas." John had one daughter, married to Tretherde, by which the manor of Tremayne went out of the family, now 300 years. He was sheriff in the time of Henry IV.

3. Thomas, lord of the manor of Carwethnack, married Isabella, daughter of Trenchard of Collacombe, in Edward III's reign, by which means the family came into Devon and settled at Collacombe. This brought a large accession of lands. He had issue Nicholas, Thomas, and four others.

Isabella, surviving her husband, married Sir John Damerell, and there being no children by this marriage, he gave her and her heirs by Tremayne the manors of North Huish, Sidenham Damerel and Whitchurch, etc.

4. Nicholas Tremayne married Joan, daughter of Sir J. Dodscomb, and left issue.

5. *Thomas* was on the 12th Henry VI returned among the chief of the county of Devon. He represented Tavistock and South Molton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Carew, Baron Carew of Hacomb and Anthony. They had issue *John* and Christopher and *Joan*, wife of Sir Richard Edgcumbe of Cuttaye, Kt., controller of the household of Henry VII from whom the present Lord Edgcumbe is directly descended; another to Kelly of Kelly.

6. *John Dominus de Collocombe* lived in the reign of Henry VII. He married Jane, daughter

of Francis Wane of Bridecombe. They had issue two sons and three daughters. John and Richard Tremayne of Upcott, Devon, and of Tregodeck in S. Petherwyn, direct ancestor of Lewis Tremayne, now of Heligan.

7. *John Tremayne* of Rake (a barton which still remains in the family). He married *Eryn*, daughter of John Bere of Huntsham. Had issue his only son.

8. *Thomas*, who upon the death of his grandfather became lord of Collacombe. He lived in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, and died in 1562. He married Philippa, daughter of Roger Grenville of Stow, by whom he had a numerous and eminent issue—eight sons and as many daughters; twins twice immediately following. Four at least were very memorable persons. *Edmund*, second son (being a younger brother), became a servant to Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon and Marquess of Exeter, and a great sufferer for inviolable fidelity to his noble master. For when the Marquess of Exeter and the Lady Elizabeth (afterwards Queen of England) were committed to the Tower in Queen Mary's reign, upon an accusation of being privy to Wyatt's conspiracy, Mr. Edmund Tremayne was set on the rack to extort from him a confession of their guilt, wherein approving their innocency and his own fidelity with invincible resolution, he was, on Lady Elizabeth's advancement to the throne, made one of the clerks of Her Majesty's Privy

Council. He had also, in 1574, an honorary salary of 40s. per annum settled upon him by the City of Exeter, for the good offices it had received and expected from him. He served in parliament for Plymouth the 14th of Elizabeth.

Richard, the fourth son, was also a very eminent person, he was the half of John the first twin. The other two sons who were so famous were Nicholas and Andrew (twins). They were so exactly alike in person, sympathy, and affection as can hardly be paralleled in history, so much so that they could not be known the one from the other, even by their most near relatives. They also agreed in their minds and tastes to a most perfect degree. If one was sick and grieved, the other felt the like pain, even though they were apart; and if one was merry, the other was also so affected, although in different places, which long they could not endure to be, for they ever desired to eat, drink, and sleep and wake together. Yea, so they lived and so they died. In the year 1564 they both served in the wars at Newhaven (Havre de Grace) in France, where one was a captain of a troop of horse, the other a private soldier. Being both brave, they put themselves into posts of great hazard. One of them was slain, and the other instantly stepped into his place and was also slain.

Roger Tremayne, eldest son of the said Thomas, married *Anne*, daughter of Richard Coffin of Portledge. By her he had three daughters. Philipe married 1573 to Hannibal Vyvyan of

Treloarwarren, from which match the late Sir Richard Vyvyan is lineally descended. Roger died without male issue.

9. *Degory Tremayne*, upon the death of his elder brothers, *Roger* and *Edmund*, succeeded to the estate. His wife was daughter to Vacy of Tamerton, and relict of Richard Browning. He died 1601 leaving issue.

10. *Arthur Tremayne* of Collocombe, who married *Mary*, daughter of Sir Richard Greinville of Stow. He had issue *Edmund*, and several other sons and daughters.

11. *Edmund*, the eldest, married *Bridgett*, daughter of Sir John Cooper of Dorchester. He died in 1664. This Edmund, in the civil wars of Charles I, had the command of a regiment, and suffered much for his loyalty, viz., plunder, sequestration, and imprisonment, and paid a considerable sum borrowed for the use of Queen Henrietta (wife of Charles I) when she lay in with Lady Henrietta Maria at Exeter in 1644, for which the family had not any compensation. He had five sons, of whom the three eldest died without issue, and *Edmund*, the fourth, on the death of his father, became owner of Collocombe. He died unmarried, and *Arthur*, the youngest son, became heir to the family.

12. *Colonel Arthur Tremayne* then became seized of the paternal estate. He married *Bridgett*, the daughter of Richard Hatherleigh of Tamerton. He died in 1709. He had three sons, *Edmund*, who succeeded to the estate, and two others.

13. *Edmund* married *Arabella*, daughter of Sir Edward Wise of Sydenham. This match brought a large estate to the family, with the grand old house of Sydenham, which has been the residence of the family ever since. He died 1698. He had issue *Arthur*, his successor, and others.

14. *Arthur Tremayne* of Sydenham married Anne, daughter of Sir Halswell Tynte of Halswell, Somerset. He died 1709, during the lifetime of his grandfather, aged 31. He was high sheriff of Devon temp. William III. He left one son, a minor.

15. *Arthur Tremayne* of Sydenham, upon the death of his great grandfather, became possessed of the family estate with Collocombe, now in ruins, and is the fifteenth in descent from Perys Tremayne, lord of the manor of Tremayne temp. Edward I. He married *Dorothy*, daughter of Hammond, Rector of Maiden Bradley, Wilts. He represented Launceston in parliament. He served the office of sheriff for Devon 1739. He died 1794, ætat 94, and left one son.

16. *Arthur Tremayne*. He died unmarried in 1808, ætat 73, and left his property to Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne of Heligan.

7. *Richard Tremayne* of Upcott and of South Petherwyn, second son of *John* of Collocombe, and seventh in descent from Perys, lived in the reigns of Henry VII, VIII, and Edward VI, and died in the time of Philip and Mary. He married *Jone*, daughter of Edmund Devylocke, had issue five sons and five daughters. He made his will

in favour of Sampson, his fifth son (and youngest) and appointed him his sole executor. Here follows a long statement relating to the other sons, most of whom died without issue, and the family estate devolved to

8. *Sampson*, the fifth son, who is the direct ancestor to the present family at Heligan, of which he was the purchaser. He married *Margaret*, daughter of Thomas Downing of Tredowne, Devon. He died 1593, leaving issue two sons and three daughters.

9. *William*, married a daughter of *John Pye* of Lanreath. After the death of his father he began to build at Heligan, A.D. 1597, and was the first of the family who resided there, about Michaelmas, 1604. He died 1614. Had issue seven sons and seven daughters. *Oliver*, third son, only survived his father one year. The fifth son, *John*, succeeded to the estate.

10. *John*, married Jane, daughter of *Lewis Dart* of Pentewan. He died 1665. He shared with his son in his misfortunes during the civil wars, as will be hereafter seen. Besides what has been there said, he was in May, 1646, imprisoned in Penryn by Sir Thomas Fairfax by way of reprisal for that his son the colonel had sallied out of Pendennis and taken some men belonging to the parliamentary forces. Jane, his wife, was buried in the night. They had issue three sons and seven daughters. *Lewis* and *Philip* (the latter a captain in his brother's regiment). He married secondly *Anne*, sister to A. Tanner of Carvinicke.

11. *Lewis Tremayne*, eldest son of the said *John*, was Lieut.-Governor of St. Mawes Castle and colonel of a foot regiment. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he removed with his regiment to Pendennis Castle, as being a place of greater strength, where he served at the time it was besieged both by land and sea, A.D. 1646, which garrison, after a most obstinate resistance for want of provisions, was forced to surrender, though upon honourable terms, August 16, 1646. The next day he had a "let pass" to go unto St. Ewe with his servants, arms and horses, and goods, which was signed by Col. Richard Fortescue, commander-in-chief under Sir Thomas Fairfax of all the parliamentary forces, and William Batten, vice-admiral and commander-in-chief of the whole fleet. This sufficiently confutes that extraordinary tradition given by Polwhele, and others, of his swimming over from a blockhouse to Trefusis and thus escaping under the enemies' fire. Soon after his return home he was persecuted by the committee, which forced him to fly to France, and was taken at sea by a Jersey boat and carried into Normandy, where he continued eight or nine months. After his return from thence he was imprisoned, and at length forced to fly into Devon with his family, where he lived at Tamer-ton in exile near six years. In all this time he never deserted the interest and service of His Majesty King Charles I, but was ready on all occasions, and took many journeys, as to Newmarket, to His Majesty, also in Cornwall and

Devon, and to London, to those employed by the king, to his great expense and risk of his life. He had his house at Kestle plundered by Essex's soldiers of about £150, also by Fortescue's soldiers of near £130. He at his own cost bought and provided arms and ammunition to keep ready for the royal cause when occasion should offer. He received many dangerous wounds, was decimated and paid many large sums, the particulars of which would be too tedious to mention here, during Oliver's usurpation. He endured many other persecutions, having to enter into heavy recognisances for good behaviour towards the commonwealth, summoned to Truro in 1665 to give a schedule of his estates, etc. After the restoration a certificate was signed by the first persons of the county testifying to his loyalty and devotion, viz. Bathe, Wrey, Godolphin, Vyvyan, Courtenay, Arundel, Smith, and Roscarocke. He was appointed by order of King Charles II Lieut.-Governor of St. Mawes, by Sir Wm. Godolphin, Deputy Vice-Admiral of the south parts of Cornwall, and in 1662, during his residence in London, his Deputy-General throughout all the south coasts of the county, beside many other honourable appointments. He married 1647 *Mary*, daughter of *John Carew* of Penwarne. In 1677 he much augmented the house at Heligan. He died 1685, aged sixty-five. He had issue *John*, *Lewis*, *Charles* (the progenitor of this family), and four other sons and two daughters.

John, the eldest, became a member of the

Middle Temple, and was knighted in 1689. He represented Tregony, 1693-4. In his time and at his cost the now mansion house of Heligan was built. He died in 1694 without issue. Lewis, the second son, died at sea, also without issue.

12. *Charles*, the third son, succeeded. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Jago* of Truthen. He took his M.A. degree at Cambridge, 1675. He had the livings of St. Austell and St. Blazey by gift of the crown. He was also rector of Lansallos, 1685. He had issue seven sons and two daughters, and was succeeded by

13. *Lewis*, the eldest. He married *Mary*, daughter of *John Clotworthy*. He died 1733, aged forty-five. He had issue *John*, his successor, and *Charles*.

14. *John*, married *Grace*, youngest daughter of *Henry Hawkins* of St. Austell. He was high sheriff in 1746. He died in 1756. He was succeeded by his son, *Lewis*.

15. *Lewis Tremayne*, who is the fifteenth in descent from *Perys*, born 1739, and died unmarried in 1766, aged twenty-seven.

15 b. *Henry Hawkins Tremayne* succeeded his brother. Was born 1741. Took his B.A. degree 1763. Was ordained at Exeter 1766. Married in 1767 *Harriet*, youngest daughter of *John Hearle* of Penryn. He made large additions to the estate and also to the house at Heligan. In 1808 he succeeded by the will of *Arthur Tremayne* of Sydenham to his estate in the county of Devon. The said *Arthur Tremayne* was the repre-

sentative of the elder branch of the family now extinct. *Henry Hawkins Tremayne* died in 1829, aged eighty-seven. He left issue one son (see p. 201).

16. *John Hearle Tremayne*. Born 1780. Took his B.A. degree 1801. He was elected member for Cornwall 1806, which he represented twenty years without opposition in five successive parliaments. He served as high sheriff in 1833. He married *Caroline Matilda*, youngest daughter of *Sir Wm. Lemon*. Had issue six sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his fourth son.

17. *John Tremayne*. Born in 1825. Married *The Honble. Mary Charlotte Martha*, eldest daughter of the second *Baron Vivian*, by whom he had two sons, *Perys Edmund*, born 1866, died 1867, and *John Claude Lewis*, born 1869, and three daughters. He was high sheriff in 1859, and M.P. for Cornwall (East) 1874-1880, and for S. Devon 1884-1885. He died in 1901.

18. *John Claude Lewis*, the present head of the family. Born 1869. Married *Eleanor*, daughter of *Jonathan Rashleigh* of Menabilly. He was subsequently divorced, having no issue.

CARCLEW.

17. Here occurs the succession to the Carclew estate. *Arthur Tremayne*, fifth son of *John Hearle Tremayne*, was born in 1827. Married 1858 *Lady Frances Margaret Hely Hutchinson*,

second daughter of *John*, third *Earl of Donoughmore*, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. He married secondly *Emma Penelope*, daughter of *Rev. T. Phillpotts* of Porthgidden, by whom he had one son and a daughter. (See notice of him, p. 200).

There are some valuable pictures at Carclew, amongst which are the following :

Two boys at dinner, by *Murillo*.

View in Italy, by *Murillo*.

Angels singing. Copy of Raphael, by *Amiconi*.

Portrait (formerly said to be of Pontius Pilate),

A Jewish Rabbi. Copy from *Rembrandt*.

Landscape with water falling over rocky precipice, by *Wheatly*.

A view in Italy, by *Stalbert*.

Landscape and cattle, by *Pynaker*.

Portrait of William Lemon, Esq., grandfather of Sir William.

Portraits of Sir William and his Lady, by *Romney*.

Copy of Velasquez, by *Gainsborough*.

Landscape, by *Wynants*.

Man and child, by *Wilkie*.

Water and buildings (? Venice), by *Calcott*.

Colonel Lemon, brother of Sir William.

Engraving of Sir Charles Lemon, by *Richmond*.

Sir William and his sister, Lady de Dunstanville, as children.

Another of Sir William, as a boy.

Portrait of Colonel Tremayne, by *Opie* (not the great Opie).

An Interior, by *Teniers*.

Procession passing under an arch, by *Watteau*.

Punchestown Race Course. Horses and numerous portraits, by *Angelo Hayes*. Inscribed :
"Corinthian Cup, 1854, won by Honble. T. Healy Hutchinson. Ch. G. Torrent."

There is also a fine collection of old china, and a grand piano given to Lady Lemon by Queen Caroline.

XV.

Trefusis and Flushing.



THE manor of Trefusis and Tregew, or Tregose, is the property of Lord Clinton. Trefusis was the ancient place of residence of the Trefusis family, and is beautifully situated on a headland called Trefusis Point, which juts into the Falmouth harbour, having Penryn river on the south side and the Fal on the north. The present mansion was rebuilt only a few years ago, and replaced one of comparatively modern date which had fallen into a state of decay, and was occupied (with the farm) for over seventy years by the Doble family. The great tithes are also the property of Lord Clinton, and he also claims the church chancel.

The Trefusis family have long since ceased to reside here, having succeeded to large estates in Devonshire, etc., and can scarcely be considered as connected with Cornwall. They have held this estate, however, since the Norman Conquest, if not before.

In Norden's catalogue of gentlemen's names in his time (reign of James I, 1603), is :

Bonithon, John, at Kirkleo.

Enis, Thomas, at Enys.

Trefusis, John, at Trefusis.

Robert George William Trefusis succeeded on the death of George Walpole, Earl of Orford, to the barony, in fee of Clinton, created by writ of summons in the year 1299,¹ the 28th of Edward I, and under a deed of settlement made by the same Lord Orford, having succeeded also in 1794 to a large estate, chiefly in Devonshire, and finally in consequence of their having alienated by far the greater part of their possessions in this county. This gentleman, having married Marianne Gaulis, a lady of Switzerland, and dying in 1797, was succeeded by his son, Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis. He married one of the daughters of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., and niece of Mark Anthony Browne (last Lord Montague), of Cowdray Castle in Sussex, but having died in 1832 without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Charles Trefusis. The widow married Colonel Horace Seymour.

Leland, in his *Itinerary* of 1533 (already quoted p. 16), describes Trefusis, and says, "There dwelleth an auncient gentleman called Trefusis at this point of Penfusis." Mr. Beckford, in his travels (vol. ii), describes a younger gentleman

1. There is a monument in the church to ffrancisci Trefusis, who died in 1680; also one to Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis, Baron Clinton and Saye. The family may be traced back four generations before this date.

here, with all the habits of an "auncient," in the year 1787. This was doubtless Mr. Robert George William Trefusis, who became Lord Clinton. Mr. Beckford was on his way to Portugal, waiting at Falmouth for a fair wind. He writes: "What a lovely morning! How glassy the sea; how busy the fishing boats; and how fast asleep the wind in the old quarter! Towards evening, however, it freshened, and I took a toss in a boat with Mr. Trefusis, whose territories extend half round the bay. His green hanging downs, spotted with sheep, and intersected by rocky gullies, shaded by tall oaks and ashes, form a romantic prospect very much in the style of Mount Edgcombe."

"We drunk tea at the capital of these dominions, an antiquated mansion which is placed in a hollow on the summit of a lofty hill, and contains many ruinous halls and never-ending passages. They cannot be said, however, to lead to nothing, like those celebrated by Gray in his *Song Story*, for Mrs. Trefusis terminated the perspective. She is a native of Lausanne. We should have very much enjoyed her conversation, but the moment tea was over he could not resist leading us round his improvements in kennel, stable, and ox-stall, though it was pitch dark, and we were obliged to be escorted by grooms and groomlings with candles and lanthorns; a very necessary precaution, as the wind blew not more violently without the house than within."

"In the course of our peregrinations through

halls, pantries and ante-chambers, we passed a staircase with a heavy walnut railing, lined from top to bottom with effigies of ancestors that looked quite formidable by the horny glow of our lanterns; which illumination, dull as it was, occasioned much alarm amongst a collection of animals, both furred and feathered, the delights of Mr. Trefusis's existence."

In another place, describing a dinner at Trefusis, at which "we had on the table a savoury pig, right worthy of Otaheite, and some of the finest poultry I ever tasted; and round the table two or three brace of old Cornish gentlefolks, not deficient in humour or originality." Mr. Beckford proceeds, "about eight in the evening, six game-cocks were ushered into the eating-rooms by two limber lads in scarlet jackets, and after a flourish of crowing, the noble birds set to with surprising keenness. Tufts of brilliant feathers soon flew about the apartment, but the carpet was not stained by the blood of the combatants, for to do Trefusis justice, he has a generous heart and takes no pleasure in cruelty. The cocks were unarmed, had the spurs cut short, and may live to fight fifty such harmless battles."

The great tithes, amounting to about £400 a year, were probably acquired by the Trefusis family on the suppression of Glasney College in 1545. Before this there was no settled allowance for the poor in England. The care of providing for them lay upon the religious houses, which were numerous, and many of them were well

endowed. How these tithes were acquired by the Trefusis family is perhaps unknown, but speaking generally, men, formerly of moderate fortune, as a reward for being on the side of the king, became landowners and territorial aristocrats—the new nobility,—and having risen by the confiscation of religious houses, were, of course, ultra-protestants.

There is an old Somersetshire rhyme :

“ Horner, Portman, Popham and Thynne,
When the monks popped out, they popped in.”

These and others of the nobility then built up great fortunes.

FLUSHING.

The pleasant little town of Flushing, said to have been built by the Dutch about 1660, is situated in a well sheltered place along the shore, at the foot of a deep hill, having a southern aspect. In consequence of the mildness of the climate, it has been the frequent resort of invalids, and for that reason its popularity is increasing, and it is well entitled to the name of the “English Riviera.”

The population of Flushing at the last census was 858.

A neat chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1842, at a cost of about £1,200, and opened for divine service on 2nd February. Of this sum the Incorporated Society granted £160, and as a condition of this gift there are two

hundred free sittings. In the above total cost is included £120 for the excavation of the ground.

It was consecrated 5th August, 1842, and made a parish church for all ecclesiastical purposes, with a district assigned to it, 8th July, 1844. The care of providing for the services then fell upon the vicar of Mylor. Considerable alterations were made in 1871, which included a new western porch, a vestry at the north-eastern portion, and a new organ, besides much interior and exterior repair and decoration, notwithstanding which it can never attain to the distinction which was applied to it by the designer of being called a "Norman" edifice.

The district was assigned to Flushing Chapel under sec. 16, 59 Geo. III, cap. 134, and accordingly "marriages, baptisms, churchings and burials may be solemnized and performed in the said chapel." A difficulty arose through there being no minister, perpetual curate, or vicar of the same, there being no endowment or other source of income up to 1869; it was therefore served with a Sunday evening service by the vicar of Mylor or his curate. When Mr. Murray became the vicar of Mylor in 1868, Mabe was severed from it and became a separate vicarage. In December, 1868, however, the Rev. W. J. Rowland was licensed as stipendiary assistant curate of Mylor with a merely nominal income, but practically all his assistance was given to Flushing. In January, 1869, Miss Sutton left by will a valued benefaction "to be applied towards the salary of a clergyman

for St. Peter's Chapel, Flushing." To apply the £21 per annum derived from such legacy, it then became necessary to alter the terms of the licence from that of curate of Mylor to curate of Flushing, and afterwards to create a vicar of Flushing. The patronage originally rested with the vicar of Mylor, but in consequence of delays, the presentation had lapsed to the crown. On application being made to the Lord Chancellor he carried into effect the recommendation of the vicar of Mylor, and nominated the Rev. W. J. Rowland as its first vicar.

The legacy of Miss Sutton, which realized the sum of £650, was the commencement of an endowment for the living. On June 28th, 1871, and on the representation of the Rev. J. W. Murray, the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty made a grant of £200 for the same purpose. On Nov. 18th, 1871, Mr. William Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, Bristol, offered £100 for a similar object, provided another £100 be raised to meet it, and this sum having been at once given by Miss E. W. Sutton of Flushing, upon the further representation of Mr. Murray, the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, on March 13th, 1872, met these sums by a grant of £200. Between January, 1869, and March, 1872, the total sum of £1,200 had been raised as a beginning towards a better endowment of Flushing. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners afterwards gave £50 to the incumbent of the living to meet the benefaction of £1,500 offered in favour of the cure, upon condition that

such benefaction be paid to their credit in the Bank of England.

The present stipend is about £240 with residence. The appointment is in the gift of the vicar of Mylor. The Rev. Francis Forbes Savage has held the living since 1889. He has recently done much towards the improvement of the church by building new vestries and an organ chamber, and other matters of general repair and decoration. He has also much improved and enlarged the vicarage house.

The communion plate consists of one flagon, two chalices, one salver, two patens, all of silver, and marked with the sacred monogram, and inscribed, "The gift of Lady Rolle, 1841."

ASSIGNMENT OF A DISTRICT.

In the *London Gazette* of July 10th, 1844, p. 2402, is the following assignment of the district, named "The Chapelry District of Flushing," to consist of the s.w. part of Mylor, being part of the estate called Trefusis, and in the manor of Tregew, bounded on the E. and N. by certain hedges and streams, W. and S. by the sea, *i.e.* by the sea from Sailor's Creek on the W. to a stream called Cue Water on the S., and by hedges on the E., passing from Cue Water on the E. side of the hedges of two fields numbered on the tithe map 1360 and 1361, up to the plantation hedge, thence passing on the E. side of plantation hedge, along by the bowling green little gate, and by the lawn

hedge which divides the lawn and Kennel Barn Field, no. 1357, and Plat Field, no. 1382, to the lawn gate; thence by the Kersey Field & hedge by the lodge to the entrance gate, and through it and across the church road from Flushing. Along the hedge of Grove Cottage, and the hedges of three Park Gwarra's fields, on the left hand of the road, no. 1161, up to the cross roads at the Pillars; thence along by the hedges of two yonder P. G. fields, nos. 1391 and 1393, on the left hand of road, no. 1392, to road leading from Flushing to Penryn, no. 1153, from thence along by the E. side of hedges of fields, nos. 1152, 1151, 1149, 1147, the S^d fields being on the left hand of road, no. 1153, as far as boundary hedge between the lands of Lord Clinton and the Bishop of Exeter's lands called Trevisson, and be bounded on the N. by the bounds of the S^d two estates by the hedge adjoining the road, 1153, and by hedges and streamlet which terminates in Sailor's Creek, as is shown by the map hereunto annexed and coloured yellow. (See map of Mylor.)

The Flushing National School was first established by the Rev. J. W. Murray in 1869. In 1872 a plot of land was conveyed to the incumbent and churchwardens of Flushing by Lord Clinton, for the purpose of building schools to be conducted under the principles of the National Society, and for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, and vested in a committee to consist of the incum-

bent for the time being, his licensed curate if he shall appoint him to be a member of the committee, and of ten other persons being members of the established Church, and subscribers to the funds of not less than ten shillings annually. The vicar has full control over the religious education, also of any Sunday School which may be held there. A most generous benefactor in promoting the church and schools at Flushing was the late Captain Norway, who resided at Lawn Cliff.

Near to Flushing is a shipwright's yard, called Little Falmouth, where there is a commodious dry dock, and at this place a considerable amount of shipbuilding and repairs were formerly carried on.

Flushing has been the home and birthplace of many men of eminence, more particularly in relation to the naval service, and was much resorted to in the time of "the packets."

The Pellews were closely connected with Flushing, the name appearing frequently in the Mylor Parish Registers, and there is a monument in the church to Sir Israel Pellew and some of his family. The most eminent was Lord Exmouth, who was born at Penzance. The Sullivans were a noted family of sailors, three of them having attained the rank of admiral. There are numerous others of note which may be traced in the Mylor registers, and many, whose names are recorded on the tablets in Mylor Church, who have resorted to Flushing on account of the mildness of its climate, often, alas! in vain.

Appendix A.

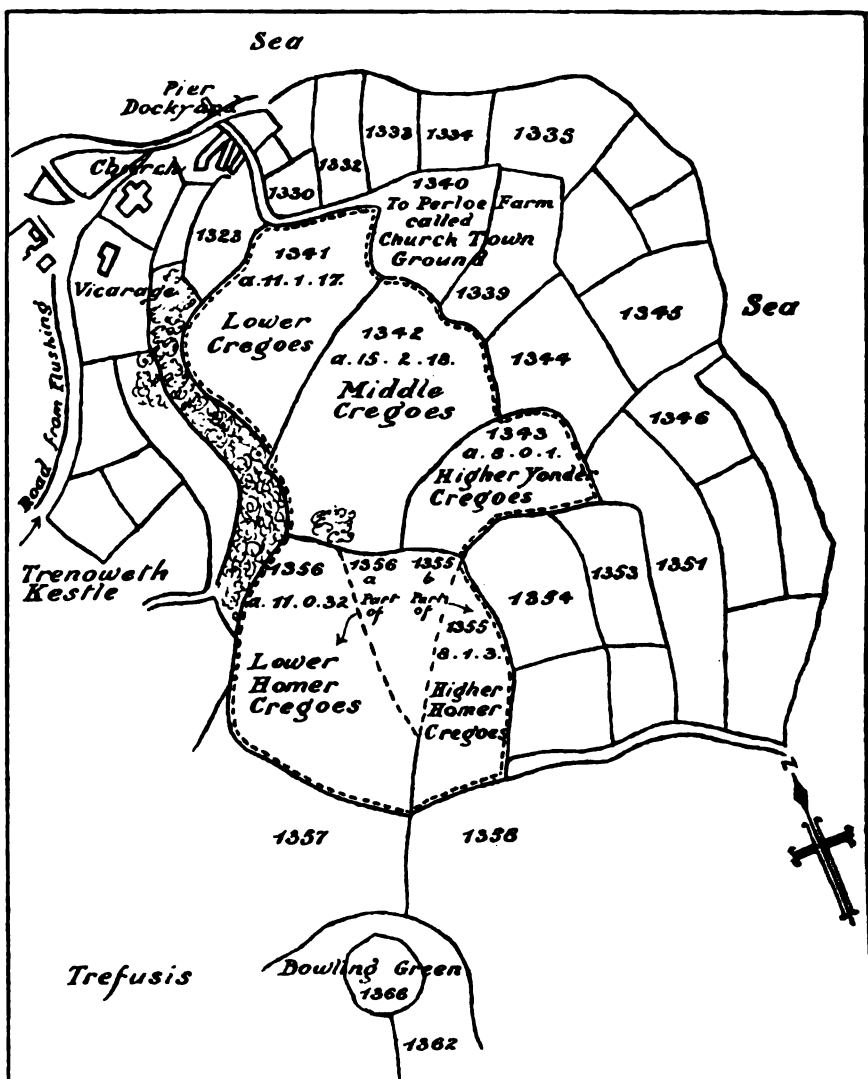
COPY OF AN OLD RATE.

Parish of Mylor. { A rate made the 16th day of April, 1754,
by Richard Tresidder and Henry Shoel,
overseers of the Poor of the s^d Parish.

| | | SINGLE RATE | | |
|---|---|-------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| { | John Nankivel for Trefusis . . . | 6 | 0 | |
| | do. for Trenoweth Knight ¹ . . . | 1 | 10 | |
| | do. for the Cregoes . . . | 0 | 8 | |
| | do. for Trengrouse's Tenement . . . | 0 | 6 | |
| | do. for Darloe . . . | 0 | 2 | |
| | do. for Nankersey . . . | 2 | 0 | |
| | do. for the sheaf of the Parish . . . | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| | William Lemon, Esq. for Carclew . . . | 3 | 6 | |
| | do. for New Downs . . . | 0 | 4 | |
| | John Rogers, Esq. for Trevisson . . . | 3 | 5 | |
| | Doctor Turner for Penscove . . . | 1 | 0 | |
| | Richard Tresidder for Great Wood . . . | 2 | 0 | |
| | do. for Carvinack . . . | 1 | 10 | |
| | Exors. of John Taylder for Trenoweth . . . | 1 | 5 | |
| | (see Trenoweth Knight above) | | | |
| | do. for Church Town . . . | 1 | 10 | |
| | (see Cregoes above) | | | |

1. This on tithe map is called Trenoweth Kestle. These tenements bracketed were in or about the Old Church Town in the Cregoes.

| | SINGLE RATE | | |
|---|-------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| Richard Bamfield for Dewstoe | I | 9 | |
| James Bamfield for Tregunwarth | I | 2 | |
| John Williams, Esq. for Ley's Ten ^t (? Restronget) | 2 | 6 | |
| Henry Shoel for Penoweth | 0 | 10 | |
| John Mitchell for Landeria | I | 2 | |
| do. for Pennoweth | 0 | 10 | |
| do. for Tregosreath | 0 | 4 | |
| do. for Tregoaths House | 0 | 3 | |
| Peter Saundry for Carnara | I | 2 | |
| Emanuel Rowe for Trevithon | I | 2 | |
| John Thomas for Tregue | 2 | 0 | |
| John Crowgey for Byssam | I | 9 | |
| Thomas Gill for Halwyn | I | 9 | |
| William Allen for Cosawsan | I | 6 | |
| Henry Short for Tregunwith | I | 2 | |
| Benj ^a Bamfield for his Ten ^t | I | 5 | |
| Richard Allen for Tregue | I | 5 | |
| Philip Nowell for Tregoweth | I | 3 | |
| Walter Ellyot for Tregue | I | 5 | |
| John Laurence for Portloe | 0 | 10 | |
| do. for Trelew 7 <i>d.</i> , Polscatha 2 <i>d.</i> | 0 | 9 | |
| Capt ^a Clies for Trelew 7 <i>d.</i> , do. for Nanpelas 3 <i>d.</i> | 0 | 10 | |
| Jacob Daniel for Crownick | 0 | 6 | |
| do. for Goldsmith's Tenement | 0 | 7 | |
| William Remphrey for Tregew Downs | 0 | 2 | |
| Francis Harris for little Cosawsen | 0 | 10 | |
| Doctor Cudlip for Cruses ten ^t | 0 | 2 | |
| Henry Tresidder for Vycoosewood | 0 | 4 | |
| do. Hallancoose Moor | 0 | 2 | |
| Mary Simons for Polglase 5 <i>d.</i> , Woodlands 2 <i>d.</i> | 0 | 7 | |
| Hugh Stephens for Tregunwarth Wood | 0 | 7 | |
| John Thomas for Lawithick | 0 | 8 | |
| Daniel Langley for his Mills (Carclew) | 0 | 4 | |



THE CREGOES - REDUCED $\frac{1}{4}$ " FROM TITHE MAP.
THE DOTTED TRIANGULAR PORTION IN THE CENTRE INDICATES
THAT FOR WHICH THE VICAR IS ENTITLED TO GREAT TITHES AND
WAS PROBABLY THE POSITION OF THE OLD CHURCH TOWN.

| SINGLE RATE | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| William Sara for Goonreath | | 0 | 2 |
| Parson Turner for Blescoe | | 0 | 2 |
| And numerous houses at 2d. each | | | |
| Single rate, total | £5 | 15 | 2 |

The aforesaid rate was seen and allowed the 1st day of May, 1754, by

John Enys, Esq., of Enys, St. Gluvias, and
Christ' Hawkins, Esq., of Trewinard, St. Erth.

The Garb tithes for "part of Cregoes" appear to have been part of the vicar's endowment ever since its first institution by Glasney. By some means these have now been lost, and by the tithe commutation arrangement are said to be "merged." Mr. Thomas informs me that when Mr. Hoblyn first came into possession he made enquiries about them. Mr. Doble then held the "sheaf of the parish" under a lease from Lord Clinton. These were then taken in kind. The vicar was informed that that portion was unbroken, consequently there was nothing to collect. A compromise was made by the payment of a sum of money (£25 is named). The ground was afterwards cleared of apple and pear and other trees, and broken up. Mr. Thomas says his father remembered orchards and gardens being there, and carting away stones from old walls. Where these had been the difference in the soil was very marked.

These remarks refer more particularly to the "Lower and Middle Cregoes," and middle and part of "Lower Homer," and part of "Higher Outer." The copy from the tithe award, and the tracing from the tithe map, and extract from the old rate, are all illustrative of this subject.

The position of the "Cregoes" are shown on the accompanying tracing from the tithe map, and the description is as follows :

| | | | A. | R. | P. |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----|----|
| 1341 | Lower Yonder Cregoes | Arable | 11 | 1 | 17 |
| | | Wood | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| | Hedges | | | 1 | 39 |
| 1342 | Middle Yonder do. | Arable | 15 | 2 | 18 |
| | | Waste | | 3 | 5 |
| | Hedges | | | 1 | 38 |
| 1343 | Higher Yonder do. | Arable | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| | Hedges | | | 1 | 36 |
| 1355 | Higher Homer do. | do. | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| | Hedges | | | 0 | 34 |
| 1355a | Lane | | | 1 | 34 |
| 1355b | Part of Higher Homer do. | do. | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| 1356 | { Lower Homer | { do. do. | 11 | 0 | 32 |
| | | Waste | | 0 | 30 |
| 1356a | { Part of do. do. | Arable | 1 | 3 | 24 |
| | Hedges | | | 1 | 30 |
| | | | <hr/> A 63 2 8 <hr/> | | |

The vicarial tithes commuted at £9 5s. 0d. No impropriate tithes.

Appendix B.

SHORT reference has been made at pp. 22 and 185 to the connection of the Bonythons with Carclew. Since that portion of this work was written fuller information has come to hand, too late, however, to include it in its proper place.

Richard Bonython, who was the first of this family

who owned Carclew, as we have already shown, was the second son of Simon Bonython, of Cury, where the Bonythons were located at a very early period. How early it is impossible to say, but they were certainly there in 1250. They were a distinguished and influential family. They intermarried, amongst others, with the Eriseys, Godolphins, Downes, Tredinhams, Durants, Tresillians, Munday, Miletons, Pomeroy, Kendalls, Trevanions, Pendreas, Penwarnes, Killigrews, Rashleighs, Vyvyans, Prideauxes, St. Aubyns, and Roscarrocks—all leading Cornish families. Some of these, according to Nordon (see note on p. 24), he considers to be extinct, but as is the case in relation to the family under consideration, and some others named, they are so, only in so far as they cease to hold land in Cornwall.

The following additional inscription on the monument in the church to the various members of this family, has also been omitted at p. 120 :

“ This further inscription is added in memory of Jane Kempe and other members of the Bonython family of Bonython in Cornwall by whom Carclew was held from before 1422 until 1749, the last owner being James Bonython Esqre.”

This James Bonython, of Grampound, to whom the property was bequeathed by his relative, Jane Kempe, the daughter of Richard Bonython, was a lawyer, a son of Thomas Bonython, Esq., of St. Columb, whose father, John Bonython, Esq., lived with Mrs. Kempe, and was buried at Mylor, 28th March, 1741, aged ninety-one years. (See Mylor Register).

The above Richard died in 1697.

Reskymer Bonython was sheriff in 1619.

The following extracts from the wills of several of the Bonython family are of much interest.

Extracts from the Will of Richard Bonython.

BY his will bearing date the 16th April, 1694, and proved in the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Exeter on the 15th August, 1698, Richard Bonython of Carclew in the County of Cornwall, Esquire, gave and devised (inter alia) as follows :

"Item. One hundred pounds to the poor of the pish of Mylor to be ordered and disposed of by the Viccar and overseers of the poore of the s^d pish for the time being by and wth the advice and consent of some of the most substantiall house holders of the said pish so as the interest and proffitts thereof may at Xmas yearly for ever be given and distributed to and for the reliefe of the poore of the said pish (especially of such poore who are not otherwise chargable) either in clothes or otherwise as the Viccar and overseers of the poore for the time being shall seeme most requisite who shall enter the accounts thereof in a Booke to be kept for that purpose and produce the same yearly at Easter to be pused by the rest of the pishners."

"Item. I give and devise unto the Viccar of the pishe of Mylor and his successors for ever as an augmentation of the vicarage or Glebe of the said pish of Mylor and to be continued from Viccar to Viccar and their successors for ever one field or close of land called Blisco being about four acres now in possession of William Grigg and bounded on all quarters with y^e Lands of Sir Peter Killigrew belonging to his mannor of Mylor."

"Item. I give tenn pounds for erecting an almshouse for the poore of the pish of Mylor aforesaid."

NOTE.—The vicar still has the field called "Blisco" or "Blises" as part of the glebe, but what has become of the Christmas gifts to the poor and the almshouse?

No one knows anything about them, and no records can be found.

The gift for the almshouse is referred to in the following extract from Will of Mrs. Kempe (Jane Bonython), dated 17th December, 1745.

"Whereas I have in my hands Ten pounds given by my Father's Will towards erecting an Alms House in the aforesaid parish of Milor, I hereby direct my Executor to pay the said Ten pounds to the Overseer of the Poor of the said parish together with the further sume of Ten pounds in lieu of interest for the said other Ten."

The wills of Katherine Bonithon and of Reskymmer Bonython are of some interest, therefore I transcribe them.

Copy of Will of Katherine Bonithon, extracted from District Registry of Bodmin :

"In y^e name of God, Amen. I Katherine Bonithon Widdow, late y^e Wife of John Bonithon Esquire of Carclewe in the County of Cornwall beinge sik^e of bodie but perfect in minde and memory, thanks be unto God, doe make this my last Will and testament in manner and forme following. First I bequeath my soul unto God my Creator and to Jesus Christ my sole and onlie Saviour and Redeemer whom I doe acknowledge and doe perfectly believe hath out of his free mercy and goodness by his precious bloude redeemed me and all mankind from y^e tyranye of Satan and that all my sinnes comitted in thought worde or deed are by the same and noe other means soe washed awaie as none of them shall rise in judgment against me And for my bodie I comitt unto the earth from whence it had its beginninge and y^e same to be buried in some decent manner without any extraordinary charge

according to the disposition of my Executor. Nowe for my goods dispose in the manner followinge Imprimis I give unto my grandchild John Bonithon sonn and next heire unto my sonne Richard Bonithon Esq^e of Carclewe in the parish of Mylor the summe of tenn pounds to be paid unto the saide John Bonithon by my Executor within one month after it shall please God to take mee out of this miserable worlde and the same to be employed by my overseare Sir Francis Vivian Knight of Trelawarren either in sheepe or what ells he shall think fit for the best advantage of my saide grandchild and not be delivered to his father. Item I give unto Francis and Peter Bonithon two other of my sonne Richard Bonithon's children two (2) of my coves which are at this present in possession of Nicholas Bawden in the parish of Perran, these to be delivered alsoe by my executor within one month after my decease and the same to be left to him for there best advantage. Item I give unto my grandchilde Henry Seyntaubyn Tenn pounds to be employed by his father Thomas Seyntaubyn for his best advantage until he shall accomplish the age of twenty and one years and then my Will and meaning is that the saide Henry shall have both the tenn pounds as the proffit thereof at his owne disposal. Item I give unto my other Grandchild Thomas Sayntaubyn one other Cowe which is in the possession of Margaret Boddy which Cowe I would have to be putt to hire for the saide Thomas Sayntaubyn's best advantage untill he shall accomlishe the age of twenty and one years and then my Will is that he shall have the proffitt of all that hath bin made thereof. Item I give unto Zenoby Seyntaubyn one other of my grandchildren one other cove which is in the possession of John Nicholas in the parrishe of Constenton. Item I give unto my sonne in law Thomas Seyntaubyn the younger who

married Katherine my sole and onlie daughter the rest of all my Goods and chattles undisposed of and doe make him sole Executor of this my last Will and doe intreate my nephew Sir Francis Vivian Knight of Trelowarren to be overseer of this my Will and to see the same to be executed as before. In witness whereof I have hereunto putt my seale and subscribed my name the twentye seven daie of May in the yeare of Our Lord 1622.

Katherine Bonithon.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presents of us

Francis Vivian
John Alexander
John Penhellick

Helston. Proved 25 July 1622."

Copy of Will of Reskymer Bonython of Bonython, Cury.

"In the name of God, Amen. The seven and twentieth day of March anno domini 1627. I, Reskymer Bonython of Bonython within the parish of Cury, in the County of Cornwall Esq^r being in my perfect senses and remembrance (prayed be God) and knowing that more is certain than death nor nothing more uncertain than this my frail life do make this my last Will and testament in manner and forme following. First I do commend my soul to my Saviour Jesus Christ by whose death and passion I hope to be saved and my body to be buried. Item I do give and bequeath unto Lowdy¹ (Loveday) my wife three kine sixe oxen and plough stuffe for one plough and three feather bedds and bedsteeds with bolsters sheets blanketts coverlids and all things necessary belonging to the same. Item I do by this my Will appointe

1. Loveday was the daughter of Wm. Kendall.

ordaine and make Thomas¹ Bonython my sonne my full whole and sole executor of this my last Will and do hereby give unto him all my goods moveable and immoveable of what kind and nature soever what is not formerlie bequeathed and given in this my Will who shall performe this my Will, debts and legacies paid and my funerall discharged. In witness whereoff I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the daie and yeere first above written.

Reskymmer Bonython.

In presents of those whose names followe

Teste me.

Johne Polkinghorne
Thomas Doull."

Appendix C.

"A COPY of an act made for the abrogation of certain holy days according to the transumpt lately sent by the King's highness to all Bishops and his graces strict commandm^t to signify his further pleasure to all Colleges, religious houses, and curates within their diocese for the publication and also effectual and universal observⁿ of the same. A.D. MDXXXVI.

"Forasmoch as the nombre of Holy days is so excessively grown and yet dayly more and more by mens devocyon yea rather superstycion was like further to encrease that the same was and sholde be not only prejudiciall to the common weale by reason that it is occasion as well of much sloth and ydleness the very nourishe of theves and vacaboundes and of dyvers other unthriftynesse and inconvenyencies as of decaye of good mysteryes and arts utyle and necessary

1. Thomas was a captain in the Netherlands.

for the common welthe and loss of mans fode many tymes beyng clene destroyed through the superstitious observance of the said holy days in not taking the opportunitie of good and serene whether offered upon the same in time of harvest but also pernicious to the soules of many men whiche beyng entysed by the lycencyous vacacyon and libertye of these holy days do upon the same commonly use and practise more excesse and superfluitie than upon any other dayes ; and sith the Sabbath day was ordayn'd for mens use and therefore ought to give place to the necessitie and behove of the same whensoever that shall occure mouch rather than any other holy day instituted by man ; it is therefore by the King's highness authority as supreme head in Earth of the Church of Englande with the common consent of the prelates and clergy of this realme in convocacyon lafully assembled and congregate among other things decreed ordeyned and established.

“First that the feest of the dedicacyon of the Church shall in all cases throughout the realm be celebrated and kept on the first Sunday of the moneth of October for ever and upon none other daye.

“Item. That the feeste of the patrone of every Church within the realme called commonly the Church holy day shall not from henceforth be kepte or observed as a holy day as heretofore hath been used but it shall be lawful to all and singular persons resident or dwellynge within the realme to go to their work occupacyon or mystery and the same truely to exercise and occupy upon the said feeste as upon any other working day except the said feeste of the Church holy day be such as must be els universally observed as a holy day by the ordinance following.”

The ordinance goes on forbidding feasts to be kept during time of harvest, which shall be computed from

1st July to 29th September, and excepting "the feasts of the Apostles, of our Blessed Lady and of St. George and also such feasts as wherein the King's Judges at Westminster Hall do not use to syte in judgment." The priests were allowed to "synge or say their accustomed service" on the holy days now abrogated, "so that they do not the same solely nor do ryng to the same after the manner used in high holy dayes ne do commande or indict the same to be kept or observed as holy dayes."

"Finally that the feeste of the Nativity of Our Lord, of Easter, of the Nativitie of St. John the Baptiste and of St. Michael shall be from henceforth compted and accepted and taken for the four general offering dayes." It then sets forth the different terms for the Law Courts, and excepts "Ascension day, the Nativitie of St. John the Baptist, All Hallows day and Candlemas day the Judges do not site in judgment nor upon Sundayes."

On this followed a letter from the king to all bishops ordering the same to be observed and sent to all curates, colleges and religious houses, "commanding them and every of them in no wise either in church or otherwise to speak of any of the said dayes or feestes abolished whereby the people might take occasion to murmur or to contemn the order taken therein and to continue in their accustomed idleness." Anno Christi 1536, Henry viij, 28. (Wilkins' *Concilia*, III, 823-4).

Appendix D.

THE following extract from the will of Thomas Peters is given by Mr. Thurstan C. Peter in his *Churches of Mylor and Mabe*.

"In the name of the everlasting God, Amen, the twenty-sixth of October one thousand six hundred and fifty-four. I Thomas Peters Preacher of the Gospell of Jesus Christ for twentie yeares at Myloure in Cornwall though with little success in soules being in good and perfect memory (blessed be my Lord Jesus) though having some of deathes sentences upon my body, Doe hereby constitute this my last Will and Testament as followeth; Item—I bequeath my eternal soule unto the bosome of the Lord Jesus Christ my never fayleing Advocate and Redeemer who hath opened a fountaine of his bloued to washe it from all sinne and uncleanness And my body to be interred over against my studdy window neare the brow of the hill neare the pathway to the diall."

He died soon after, and his tombstone, with name and date, is still in good preservation and clear, but several lines of verse, or text, are illegible. Mr. Thurstan Peter further adds: "Thomas Peters was apparently a member of a Fowey family of that name, to which the more celebrated Hugh Peters, Cromwell's chaplain, was related," and adds the following note, "Though related to the family, Hugh's name was not originally Peters, which name he assumed. He was the son of Thomas Dirkwood, by his wife, Martha, formerly Treffry. The Fowey Parish Register contains an entry, 'Hugh, son of Thomas Dirkwood, was baptized the 27th June, 1598,' and in the margin some

later hand has written 'Otherwise Hugh Peters, chaplain and adviser to Oliver Cromwell, beheaded by Charles II on Tower Hill.'

Appendix E.

THOMAS Tregosse took his B.A. degree at Exeter College, Oxford, on 5th July, 1655. For two years he preached as a Presbyterian at St. Ives, before he was appointed to Mylor and Mabe, which he held until 1662, when he was silenced for nonconformity, together with about two thousand others, who were also deprived.

The following is from Calamy's description of ejected ministers: "He was born of an ancient and genteel family at St. Ives, near the Land's End, bred in Exeter College, Oxford, under the tuition of Mr. Francis Havell, was a preacher for two years in the place of his nativity, and in '59 removed thence to Mylor, whence he was ejected in '62. He afterwards preached twice a day in his own family, many of the neighbours coming in. For this he was imprisoned three months and ceas'd not to preach to his fellow prisoners 'till he was released by order of the Deputy Lieut. In 1663 he removed into the Parish of Budock, near Penryn, and there held on preaching privately. There being preaching but once a fortnight in Mabe Church he ventured to officiate there in public rather than the people should be destitute, for which he was again laid up three months in Launceston gaol. He was no sooner out than he preached again in Mabe Church and was imprisoned again in the same place. He was very cheerful in his own spirit and exceedingly

useful to many by his warm discourses and admonitions, cautions and exhortations in all the times of his confinement. He was a fourth time in custody of the mareschal of Bodmin as a dangerous and seditious person ; but very unjustly, for it could not have been charg'd upon him that either in his preaching or conference he much enveigh'd against the discipline or Liturgy of the Church, much less did he meddle with state affairs. But in September, 1667, he was set at liberty by a special order of the King to the mareschal. After this he had numerous meetings at Penrin, and was mighty successful in his ministry. In 1669 he was sent to the Gaol at Exeter for preaching privately in a house at Great Torrington as he was travelling in these parts, but he was soon bail'd out. From Mids' 1669, to May, 1670, he preach'd without interruption in a meeting place which he hir'd in Mabe parish. Afterwards informers were troublesome and many fines were laid upon him which amounted to £200, and yet Providence so ordered things, so that nothing that he had was seiz'd upon. Afterwards keeping to the statute number he Preach'd five times every Lord's day and repeated in the evening. He preach'd every Tuesday and Thursday stately besides occasional exercises. By which labour he soon wore himself away. He dy'd Jan. 18th, 1673. He was one of eminent piety and yet (which is remarkable) dated his conversion after he had been some time in the ministry, nay and a sufferer for nonconformity too. He was one whom God signally own'd, not only by his being instrumental in the conversion of many souls but also by remarkable judgments which befel several that were instrumental in his troubles. For a particular account of which the Reader is referr'd to the printed narration of his life."

It must be remembered that Calamy wrote only on

one side of the question and that his sympathies were all with these ejected ministers.

There is no doubt Mr. Tregosse was properly ejected from a church whose doctrines he did not hold, and, whatever his piety may have been, it is very evident he was not a fit person to hold a Church of England benefice. These were unhappy days for all classes of religionists, and although, as is here recorded, on his refusal to conform to church rules he was deprived, it is far from being the fact that those of his way of thinking were the only ones who suffered. Under Charles I there had been civil war between him and the Parliament. Charles was tried and beheaded. Then came the Commonwealth under Cromwell. The Puritans obtained the upper hand, and next came the "solemn league and covenant," which was the Presbyterian form of church government. They and Cromwell's own body, the Independents, were the only christian bodies tolerated. Those not tolerated were the Church of England, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. "The Prayer Book was forbidden to be used not only in churches but even in private houses." This ordinance is dated 11th August, 1645.

It was a crime for a child to read by the side of a sick parent one of those beautiful collects which had soothed the grief of forty generations of christians.¹ "The said book of Common Prayer shall not remain or be from henceforth used in any church or place of public worship in England or Wales; the 'Directory' shall henceforth be used." Any minister neglecting to use the Directory was for such omission to forfeit 40s. To speak or write against it involved a fine of £5. If in any public or private place, or in any family, the Prayer Book was used, each person so offending was fined £5 for the first offence; for the second, £10;

1. Macaulay's *History of England*.

and for the third they were to suffer one whole year's imprisonment, without bail. This law came into force on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1645. And further persecution followed. There was a "Committee of Religion" formed, which hunted out all clergy who were loyalists; all who used the church service or taught its doctrines had to go. Anyone could give evidence against a clergyman. There was no evidence on oath, no fair trial, and no attempt at justice being done. Some of the ablest and most devout clergymen of the Church of England were expelled under the Commonwealth. Many died in prison, some fled abroad, or gained a precarious existence in any way they could devise.

It was proposed in the House of Commons that the prisoners should be sold as slaves. Some eight thousand were cast out by this enactment. All sorts of people were thrust into the livings thus vacated by what was called the "Assembly of Divines." Some of them may have been good men, but many were very much the reverse, and held doctrines quite contrary to that of the church, who were not churchmen, but anti-churchmen. Besides their deprivation there were many crimes and barbarities practised against them. Then in 1660 came the restoration of Charles II, and with it some reprisals. The intruding ministers were displaced, and in some cases, not many, were treated as harshly as those they had displaced. It was all bad enough,—but the anti-churchmen were the first offenders. The eight thousand ejected suffered fearfully, and only eight hundred of them survived to come to their own.

The "Act of Uniformity" was passed in 1662, requiring the intruding ministers to retire unless they were willing to conform to church rules. All were given the chance. The great majority did so and remained. Seeing that they, not being church-

men, had enjoyed the church's endowments for sixteen years, though preaching doctrines quite foreign to those of the church, the hardship to them was far less severe than that endured by the clergy in 1646.

"So rapid were the deprivations in 1646 that it was impossible to find substitutes for the ejected ministers in sufficient quantity, and many churches had to go without pastors, and tailors, cobblers, and tinkers were put into the places of deprived incumbents."—Perry's *History of the Church of England*.

Appendix F.

BISHOPS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.

DEVON and Cornwall were separated from the see of Sherborne A.D. 909 by Archbishop Plegemund, the four suffragans of Sherborne, Wells, Crediton, and St. Germans being consecrated the same day at Canterbury.

BISHOPS OF DEVON.

| | |
|-------|---------------------|
| A.D. | |
| 934. | Ethelgar, Crediton. |
| 953. | Elfwold. |
| 973. | Sedeman. |
| 977. | Elfric. |
| 988. | Elfwold. |
| 1046. | Leofric. |

BISHOPS OF CORNWALL.

| | |
|------|----------|
| 924. | Conan. |
| 931. | Comerre. |
| 940. | Walfsy. |

- 980. Ealdred or Aldred.
- 1002. Burnwold.
- 1026. Brihtmar.

BISHOPS OF EXETER.

- 1050. Leofric, after governing the see four years at Crediton, was solemnly installed first bishop of Exeter by King Edward the Confessor and Editha his Queen in person. Leofric died 10th February, 1073.
- 1073. Osbern or Osbert. Died between 5th August, 1103, and 4th August, 1104.
- 1107. William Warelwast. Owing to the contest as to investitures, his consecration was delayed by Anselm the primate. He died 26th September, 1137, and was buried in the Chapter House of Plympton Priory.
- 1138. Robert Chichester. Died 28th March, 1155.
- 1155. Robert Warelwast (nephew to William, the third bishop). Died 22nd March, 1161.
- 1161. Bartholomew. Died 14th December, 1184.
- 1186. John Fitz-duke. Died 1st June, 1191.
- 1194. Henry Marshall. Died 24th October, 1206.
- 1214. Simon de Apulia. In consequence of the interdict was not consecrated by the primate, Stephen Langton, until 1st October, 1214. Died 9th September, 1223.
- 1224. William Briwere or Bruere. Died 24th Nov., 1244.
- 1245. Richard Blondy. Died 26th December, 1257.
- 1258. Walter Bronescombe. Died 22nd July, 1280.
- 1280. Peter Quivil. Died 4th October, 1291. Buried in the centre of the Lady Chapel.
- 1292. Thomas de Bytton. Died 25th Sept., 1307.

1308. Walter de Stapeldon. Brutally murdered in London 15th October, 1326. Buried in St. Clement Danes; said to have been re-interred at Exeter.
1327. James Barkley. Died three months after consecration, 24th June, 1327.
1327. John de Grandisson. Consecrated at Avignon, 18th October, 1327. Died 15th July, 1369. Buried within the porch of the grand west entrance of the cathedral.
1370. Thomas de Brantyngham. Buried December, 1394, in his chantry opposite the Courtenay tomb in the nave.
1395. Edmund Stafford. Died at Bishop's Clyst 3rd September, 1419.
1419. John Catterick. Died at Florence 28th Dec., 1419.
1420. Edmund Lacy. Translated from Hereford. Died 18th September, 1455.
1458. George Neville. Translated to York 1465.
1465. John Bothe. Died 15th April, 1478.
1478. Peter Courtenay. Translated to Winchester.
1487. Richard Fox. Translated to Bath and Wells 1491, thence to Durham, finally to Winchester, where he died 5th October, 1528.
1493. Oliver King. Translated to Bath.
1495. Richard Redmayne. Translated to St. Asaph, thence to Ely.
1502. John Arundell. Translated to Lichfield and Coventry. Died in London, 15th March, 1504.
1504. Hugh Oldam. Died 27th June, 1519.
1519. John Veysey (also called Voysey and Harman). compelled "præ corporis metu" to resign his office to the Crown 13th August, 1551.

1551. Myles Coverdale. Deprived two years later.
Died 19th February, 1568-9.
1553. John Veysey. Restored. Died 23rd October,
1554.
1555. James Tuberville. Deprived 18th June, 1559.
1560. William Alley. Died 15th April, 1570.
- 1571-2. William Bradbridge. Died at Newton
Ferrers 28th June, 1578.
1578. John Wootton. Died 13th March, 1593-4.
1595. Gervase Babington. Translated from Llandaff.
Translated to Worcester 1597.
1598. William Cotton. Died at Silverton 26th
August, 1621.
1621. Valentine Cary. Died in London 10th June,
1626; buried in Old St. Paul's.
1627. Joseph Hall. Translated to Norwich 16th
December, 1641.
1642. Ralph Brownrigg. Died 7th December,
1659.
1660. John Gauden. Translated to Worcester 10th
June, 1662.
1662. Seth Ward. Translated to Sarum, 12th Sept.,
1667.
1667. Anthony Sparrow. Translated to Norwich
11th September, 1676.
1676. Thomas Lamplugh. Translated to York
November, 1688.
1688. Jonathan Trelawny. Translated from Bristol.
Translated to Winchester 14th June, 1707.
Buried at Pelynt, Cornwall.
- 1707-8. Offspring Blackall. Died 29th November,
1716. Buried in the cathedral.
- 1716-17. Launcelot Blackburn. Translated to York
28th November, 1724.
1724. Stephen Weston. Died 8th January, 1741-2.
Buried in the cathedral.

1742. Nicholas Clagett. Translated from St. David's.
Died 8th December, 1746.
- 1746-7. George Lavington. Died 13th Sept, 1762.
1763. Frederick Keppel. Died 27th December,
1777. Buried at Windsor, of which he was
dean.
1778. John Ross. Died 14th August, 1792.
1792. William Buller. Died 12th December, 1796.
1797. Henry Reginald Courtenay. Translated from
Bristol 10th March, 1797. Died 9th June,
1803.
1803. John Fisher. Translated to Sarum 20th July,
1807.
1807. George Pelham. Translated from Bristol.
Translated to Lincoln October, 1820.
1820. William Carey. Translated to St. Asaph 7th
April, 1830.
1830. Christopher Bethell. Translated from Gloucester
April, 1830, but on 11th November
following removed to Bangor.
1831. Henry Phillpotts, sixtieth bishop of Exeter.
Born at Bridgwater 6th May, 1778. Con-
secrated 2nd January 1831. Died on Sept.
18th, 1869; the ninety-second year of his
age and the thirty-eighth of his episcopate.
(Bishop Grandisson is the only one of his
predecessors who held the see during a
longer period).
1869. Frederick Temple. Translated to London
1885; made Archbishop of Canterbury
1896. Died 22nd December, 1902.
1885. Edward Henry Bickersteth. Resigned 1900.
1901. Herbert Edward Ryle. Translated to Win-
chester 1903.
1903. Archibald Robertson, D.D. Consecrated 1st
May, 1903.

BISHOPS OF TRURO.

The Bishopric of Truro was founded by an Order in Council, dated December 15th, 1876, under the provisions of a special act (39 and 40 Vict. c. 54).

1877. Edward White Benson, the first bishop, was nominated December 9th, 1876, and consecrated April 25th, 1877. Made Archbishop of Canterbury 1883. Died 11th October, 1896.

1883. George Howard Wilkinson. Resigned 1891.

1891. John Gott. Consecrated 29th September, 1891. Died 1906.

1906. Charles William Stubbs. Consecrated 30th November, 1906.

BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF ST. GERMANS.

1905. J. R. Cornish, D.D. Consecrated 28th Dec., 1905.

Appendix G.

PARISH BOUNDARIES.

"THE situation of the Bounds of the Parish of Gluvias Renewed by the said principal Inhab^{ts} of the said parish. *And also* by the Principal Officers and other Inhab^{ts} of the severall parishes Adjoining thereto whose names are hereunto Subscribed this 24th day of June 1776.

"*And first* the said parish is Bounded ag^t *Mylor* by a River Running behind Mr. Enys's Horsepond Hedge all through the Marshy ground under the Hill as far as a Certain Water called *Nancody Water* just by the

Roadway leading from Penryn to Carclew on the Commons from which said water the bounds of Gluvias Continues directly in a line on the left side of the said Road to the Corner of a Certain Common or Croft Called *Menhenick Croft* which is situated next to the said Road and Nancody Water. From which corner the said bounds Continue on by the Right hand Hedge of the said Croft (next towards Goonreeve Downs) till you come within three or four hundred yards of the end of the said Hedge where there is a Gap or Opening in the said Hedge. From which said Gap the Bound runs directly across the said Common to a certain corner hedge of *Sarah's Croft* on which a *White thorne* is fixed and grows taking in one corner of Menhennick Common aforesaid next towards Goonreeve Downs. From which said *thorne* the Bounds continues on by Sarah's outer Croft hedge till you come to a *Round pitt* or watering place in Sarah's Croft. From thence continuing by Sarah's outer Croft hedge down to the furthestmost corner of the said *Sarah's Great Croft Opposite against Mr. Kempe's new Downs* Lord Edgcombe's Land and by a vacant plot of ground there called the *Green Plot* near the Road going from Penryn to Truro. From which corner the Bound Continues in a *strait* line to the hedge of the said *New Downs on the right* hand of the said corner from whence it continues by the s^d Right hand Hedge taking in aforesaid road and a Certain *Garden Plot* near the road going from Penryn to Truro called *Irish Woman's Garden* as far as the corner of the Left hand Hedge of the wood called *Doricas Wood* and the style leading through the said Wood to Tresuddris House and from s^d Style the Bound continues on by the Hedge to the *Right hand of the s^d Truro Road* home to Tresuddris House and the great River where ends the Boundary

between Gluvias and Mylor of which of that side of the two parishes. Then the great River sepperates Perran-ar-Worthal parish from Gluvias."

The perambulators next define the boundary between Gluvias and Perran-ar-worthal, and then between Gluvias and Stythians, where numerous rocks, "a line of rocks," "a Bank or heap of stones covered with moss," "a round bank with a pit on the top thereof which is one of the certain Bounds," are noted as boundary marks.

Then between Gluvias and Mabe, and next between Penryn and Gluvias, which in the circuit brings them again to the boundary between Mylor and Gluvias. This begins at the "s^d thwart Hedge above mentioned. Continuing still by the Right hand Hedge of Mrs. Worth's Gwarder Moor next adjoining to the orchard of s^d strait on under the further corner hedge upon a marshy piece of waste ground between Mr. Enys's Gwarder and Mr. Worth's Gwarder home to the Rivulet running through a conduit under Mr. Enys's Gwarder Moor Hedge next to the s^d waste piece of Ground and from thence the s^d Rivulet is the Bound Running under Carvinick estate all along of Carvinick side as far as the end of Mr. Enys's Moor at the further Corner thereof where the River turns into Mr. Enys's Moor there next adj^t and ceases to be the Boundary from thence. Immediately Entering into the said Moor the Bound Continues by the Right hand hedge of s^d moor home to the Elbow or Turn of the Hedge in s^d Moor then Likewise continuing Round the s^d Elbow along by the Right hand hedge home to the further corner thereof which hedge from such elbow is Mr. Trefusis's hedge ag^t Mr. Enys's Moor and thence directly over the s^d corner hedge into a small moor now planted with divers sorts of Trees belonging to Mr. Enys and immediately upon entering

the s^d Moor the Stream of Water or River then becomes the Bound running quite across the roadway from Enys to Mylor Bridge through Mr. Enys's Moor next ad^e home to the furthestmost corner hedge of s^d Moor (the lands of Trefusis) from whence immediately on entering the s^d Moor the River turns down by the Right hand Hedge and is the Bound till you come to a Gutter or Trench athwart the s^d Moor from the River the s^d Trench continuing to be the Bound as far as the further corner hedge of Mr. Enys's new Inclosed Moor next towards Cogoes Mill pool at which corner the River again becomes the Bound up Round Mr. Enys's Moores as far as Mr. Enys's Horsepool Hedge which terminates the Bound of that side of the Parishes of Mylor and Gluvias."

The bounds of Penryn and Gluvias come on again "Until you come to the first style next Carvennick Estate in Mylor which terminates the Bound bet. y^d Town and part of that side where begins the Bound ag. between Mylor and Gluvias. The Bound begins again from the above mentioned style ag^t Carvinick and continues down by the left hand Hedge ag^t Carvinick till you come to an Elbow in the s^d Hedge where there is a watering place on the inside of the s^d Left hand Hedge by the side of a Bank on which s^d Bank there are two Large Trees growing and from thence a Small Stream of Water that riseth from s^d watering place runs through the bottom down as far the water across the Road leading from Penryn to Mylor called Bosvanna Water which is the Bound and from thence the s^d River is the Bound Continuing down as far as Gwellan Gollas Creek where begins ag^a the Bound between Penryn and Gluvias."

In the bound between Penryn and Gluvias is the following: "Starting from the above Creek and continuing by the top of the Cliff . . . home to p^t

of Mr. Dyer's house Opposite a wall under s^d Causeway from thence entering Dyer's House at a door of the back wing of s^d House and going across the s^d wing and coming out through a Wind^m of the s^d back p^t thereof facing the little lane going up to Beheathland field then the bound begins agⁿ at the hither Corner of Jackson's Orchard and Roscrow's Mead^e or field."

At the end follows a long list of names of principal inhabitants, representing most of the parishes interested, but no one appears on behalf of Mylor or Mabe. There are also a large number of boys.

A vestry meeting was held in the parish church of St. Gluvias on Sunday the 9th June, 1776, and Monday the 24th fixed to meet at the house of John Fuggler, innkeeper, Lower Treluswell, by seven o'clock in the morning, "and from thence make a Perambulation Round the said Parish to view and renew the boundaries thereof as hath been heretofore done, but for several years past hath been neglected." Notice was given to the several adjoining parishes inviting them to meet, and published in each place on the 16th June.

I am indebted to Mr. Enys for the loan of the pamphlet relating to this survey, and have transcribed it as far as it concerns Mylor. The pamphlet is a copy made by him from the original document.

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